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TRIAL of WILLIAM BRODIE wright and cabinet-maker, and GEORGE SMITH grocer, in Edinburgh, before the High Court of Justiciary, on Wednesday, Aug. 27. 1788.

THE public anxiety had been so much excited by this trial, that every part of the court was filled at an early hour. A detachment of the 7th regiment from the castle lined the passage from the prison to the parliament house. A quarter before nine o'clock the prisoners were brought into court in chairs, guarded by a party of the city-guard. Mr Brodie was dressed in a new dark blue coat, a fancy vest, black sattin breeches, and white silk stockings, and his hair full dressed. Smith was meanly dressed. The demeanour of the first was easy and confident; that of the latter timid and dejected. At nine the judges, viz. Lords Justice-Clerk, Hailes, Eskgrove, Stonefield, and Swinton, took their seats on the bench. Lord Henderland was absent.

The prisoners were then desired to attend to their indictment, which was read by Mr Norris, depute-clerk of court; the substance of which was, That they were indicted at the instance of Ilay Campbell, Esq; his Majesty's Advocate, for having feloniously broke into the house in which the General Excise Office for Scotland, in Chessels's buildings, is kept, on the night of March 5.

1788, and from thence ſtealing money to the amount of 16l. or thereby, conſiſting of bank-notes, ſilver, and halfpence. The priſoners pleaded not guilty. No objection was made to the relevancy of the libel. Mr Solicitor Dundas deſiring to know what defences the priſoners meant to offer; the Dean of Faculty (Hon. Henry Erſkine), on the part of Mr Brodie, ſtated, that it was meant to prove an *alibi*; and Mr John Clerk, as counſel for Smith, reſted his defence on a ſimple denial of the charge. The court pronounced the uſual interlocutor, finding the libel relevant to infer the pains of law, but allowing the pannels an exculpatory proof of all facts and circumſtances. The jury were then choſen, viz. Robert Forreſter banker, Robert Allan banker, Henry Jamieſon banker, John Hay banker, William Creech bookſeller, James Carſrae merchant, George Kinnear banker, William Fettes merchant, John Milne founder, Thomas Campbell merchant, Dunbar Pringle tanner, Francis Sharp merchant, James Donaldſon printer, John Hutton ſtationer, and Thomas Cleghorn coachmaker, all of Edinburgh.

Counſel for the Crown, the Lord Advocate, Solicitor General, Mr James Wolfe-Murray, and Mr William Tait,—agents Mr Hugh Warrender, for the Crown, and Mr Robert Dundas writer to the ſignet, for the Exciſe Office.——Counſel for Mr Brodie, Dean of Faculty, Mr Alexander Wight, and Mr Charles Hay;—agents, Mr Robert Donaldſon writer to the ſignet, and Mr Alexander Paterſon writer in Edinburgh.—Counſel for Mr Smith, Mr John Clerk, and Mr Robert Hamilton; agent, Mr Æneas Morriſon writer in Edinburgh.

Mr Wight objected to the general and vague manner in which the ſeveral productions mentioned in the indictment were ſpecified; but after a debate of ſome length, the Judges declared the objections ill-founded. The examination of witneſſes on the part of the Crown then commenced.

Examination of Witneſſes for the Crown.

William Scott, procurator-fiſcal, identified the ſeveral declarations libelled on; ſaid, a warrant was iſſued for apprehending Brodie on the 10th March laſt, who, after a ſtrict ſearch, could not be found; and he was afterwards informed, he had ſet out for London the day preceding (Sunday.)

Thomas Langlands, ſolicitor at law in London, ſaid, that he was employed by the public proſecutors, in June or July laſt, to ſearch for Mr Brodie; that he applied to the ſecretary of ſtate's office, and alſo to Sir Sampſon Wright (of the public office, Bow-ſtreet); that, in conſequence, he learnt that Brodie was at Oſtend on June 4. was traced from thence to Amſterdam, and there apprehended by Mr Groves, from Sir Sampſon's office, who had been diſpatched in ſearch of Mr Brodie, and who brought him to London, and he was committed to Tothill-fields Bridewell; that the priſoner at the bar was the perſon ſo brought over; that the trunk and cheſt libelled on are the ſame that came from the continent, one from Oſtend, the other from Amſterdam; that he was preſent at opening of the cheſts; that they contained a great deal of wearing apparel, ſome letters, and other papers, and a gold watch. On being ſhown the letters, ſcroll, &c. depones they are the ſame, as, beſides affixing his ſignature, he had looked into them, on account of the ſingularity of their contents; that the watch and ſeal produced is alſo the ſame. Being interrogated by the Dean of Faculty, acknowledges, that a great part of what he has depoſed is neceſſarily from hearſay.

John Geddes, tobacconiſt in Mid Calder, ſays, that he was in London in March laſt: that he and his wife went (on a Sunday) on board the Endeavour of Carron, John Dent maſter, lying at Glaſgow wharf, bound for Leith; that they proceeded down the river, and between ten and twelve o'clock at night, two owners of the veſſel, Meſſ. Hamilton and Pinkerton, came on board with a gentleman paſſenger, dreſſed in a large blue coat with a red collar, and round wig, who was apparently ſick; and that the owners, after ſtaying about a quarter of an hour, left the veſſel: That, in proceeding down the river, the veſſel got a-ground off Tillbury Point, where ſhe remained ten days; during which time the above paſſenger was twice aſhore, once by himſelf, and another time with the maſter and witneſs. For the firſt five days he was on board, he went by the appellation of the Gentleman; but, on the witneſs aſking his name, he ſaid it was *John Dixon*. That, on getting out to ſea, in conſequence of a letter delivered by Mr Dixon to the maſter, the veſſel, inſtead of ſteering for Leith, made

made directly for Flushing, where they set Mr Dixon ashore, who soon after took a Dutch skiff for Ostend: That, at parting, Mr Dixon entrusted the witness with three letters to be delivered in Edinburgh; and after staying two days at Flushing, they sailed for Leith. On his arrival there, on reading the newspapers, and hearing the general conversation of the country, he had no doubt but that Dixon and Brodie were the same person: that he opened the letters, one of which was addressed to Matthew Sheriff, upholsterer, Edinburgh, another to Michael Henderson, Grassmarket, Edinburgh; and a third to Ann Grant, Cant's Close; but that he carried them to Sheriff Cockburn, instead of the persons to whom they were directed. That he made no purchases at Flushing, but some pieces of nankeen, a few handkerchiefs, tobacco, and some spirits for sea-store. On his cross-examination, being asked why he opened the letters, answered, that it was to do justice to his country; that he kept these letters three weeks or a month in his possession; that he showed them first to John Tweeddle his brother-in-law, who advised him to give them to the persons to whom they were directed; that he afterwards shewed them to a gentleman in Linlithgow, who gave him a letter to a gentleman in Edinburgh; that he then carried them to Mr Erskine, who would give him no advice; he then returned to Mid Calder, and that same evening, or early next morning, Mr Scott, procurator-fiscal, and Mr Williamson messenger, called upon him; he accompanied them to Edinburgh, and delivered the letters to the sheriff. Depones, that the letters libelled are those he brought over; and that William Brodie, the prisoner at the bar, was the same person he formerly knew as John Dixon.

The Dean of Faculty said, it was true the witness had come to him with the letters; that he told him that he had been consulted in Mr Brodie's affairs, and would give him no instruction, but advised him to follow the dictates of his own conscience.

Margaret Tweeddle, spouse to the last witness, corroborated his evidence with respect to their sailing from London, the gentleman passenger, &c. &c. saw her husband get letters from the pannel, but never saw them after, nor knows what became of them.

Robert Smith, foreman to Mr Brodie, said he was sent for by his master on Sunday the 9th of March; that he imagined that his master intended to give him orders about some work, as he frequently sent for him for that purpose; that, when he came, Brodie asked him if he heard any news about the men that were taken up: he said, he had not, but hoped he was not concerned; to which Brodie made no answer. Being asked why he expressed himself in that manner, he said, he had often seen his master in company with Smith and Ainslie. That Brodie sent him for a vest and breeches, and said he was going to the country, but would see him (the witness) before he set out; but he never saw him till he saw him in the tolbooth, after he was brought from Amsterdam. Being shewn two letters, and asked if the writing was Mr Brodie's, thinks it very like; shown the unsigned scroll, thinks it is not like. Being shewn a gold watch with a seal, and asked if that was Mr Brodie's seal; could not tell, as he never had an opportunity of seeing it.

John Duncan, porter of excise, deponed, he had been in the office about thirty-seven years; that he locked the outer door, as usual, about eight o'clock on the 5th of March last, and gave the key to one of Mr Dundas (the housekeeper's) servants.

William M'Kay, watchman of excise, deponed, that on the night of the 5th of March last, when he went to attend his duty as usual, at ten o'clock, he found the half of the outer door open, and the cashier's door open; he immediately went to the housekeeper's house, and informed them of what had happened; that Mr and Mrs Dundas, and several others, went into the cashier's room; that the keeper of the bolt of the door was broke, and a coulter of a plough, two wedges, and a spur, were found.

Alexander Thompson, assistant cashier of excise, deponed, that he left the office about eight o'clock at night, and locked the door; that there was 600l. in drawers below the desk in the cashier's room, and 15l. some shillings and halfpence in the desk itself; that about ten at night he was told the office was broke, where he immediately went alongst with some others; that the outer door was open, and the door of the cashier's room seemed to have been forced; that the door of a press in the same room had likewise been broke open; that the keys of the desk

were commonly lodged in this preſs; and that theſe, with a few ſhillings in ſilver, and ſome ſtamp receipts, were taken away; that the deſk ſeemed to have been opened with the keys found in the preſs, as there were no marks of violence found upon it; that the 600 l. was lodged in a concealed drawer, and the 15 l. odds was lying open in the deſk.

Laurence Dundas, houſekeeper of exciſe, agreed with the preceding witneſs with regard to the locking of the door, and the ſituation in which the office was found when the alarm of the robbery was given; and being interrogated, depones, that he has a back door that leads to the hall of the exciſe; that the office for regiſtering ſeizures, and Mr Broughton's office, were diſtinct from the principal houſe, and had no communication with it but by the outer door.

Janet Baxter, ſervant to Mr Pearſon of the exciſe, ſaid, ſhe was out a meſſage about eight o'clock on the evening of the robbery; and, in coming home, ſaw a man with a whitiſh-coloured great coat looking over the rail before the office, but did not know him; and ſhe never ſaw any body look over the rails before, and went into the houſe, being frightened, as ſhe took him for a light or ſuſpicious perſon.

James Bonar, deputy ſolicitor of exciſe, ſaid, that he had occaſion to go to the exciſe office about half paſt eight at night; that the door was ſnecked; that, he opened the door and went in; and, in going in, met a man dreſſed in black coming out rather in a hurry; that he ſtepped aſide to let him paſs, but did not know him; that he went up ſtairs to the room where he uſually writes, where he ſtaid about three minutes, and then came out, but did not then ſee the perſon.

John Kinnear, ſervant to Lord Abercorn, ſaid, that, about March laſt, the coulter of a plough, with which he had been at work, was ſtolen; and, being ſhown the coulter libelled on, depones that it is the ſame that was ſtolen from his maſter; that to the beſt of his remembrance it was carried off before the exciſe office was broken into; that the day on which the coulter was taken, he ſaw two men in blackiſh cloaths ſtanding at the plough, and a black dog with them.

Graham Campbell ſaid, that ſhe knew both pannels, and was ſervant to the priſoner Smith laſt winter; that ſhe never heard of the exciſe office being broke till after ſhe was committed to priſon in ſpring laſt: that ſhe has ſeen the priſoner Brodie often in her maſter's houſe, being very intimate with him; has alſo ſeen Ainſlie and Brown with them; that ſhe remembers, particularly, Brown, Ainſlie, Brodie, and Smith, being one night in her maſter's houſe ſome ſhort time before ſhe was put in priſon, and that they were in the room above ſtairs; that Brodie was dreſſed in an old-faſhioned black coat; and that, to the beſt of her knowledge, ſhe never ſaw him in that dreſs before, though ſhe has ſeen him in black, but the coat was different; that, before they went out, they had ſomething to eat, a cold fowl or herrings; that they all went out about the duſk of the evening, and her maſter returned in about an hour; that Ainſlie came in before her maſter, and Brown came ſeeking him; that Brodie and the other two came back about ten o'clock, and that he was then dreſſed in a whitiſh coat; that they ſupped in the kitchen, and went away in about two hours to M'Lean's to play at cards.—The witneſs, who had been impriſoned ſince the ſpring, was informed, on her going out of the Court, that ſhe was now at liberty.

Mary Hubbart, wife of the pannel George Smith, was then called. This witneſs was much affected on coming into court. On paſſing her huſband, ſhe looked at him with much ſeeming agitation: he ſtretched out his hands, and in a loud whiſper intreated her not to anſwer a word to any queſtion.

Mr John Clerk, as counſel for Smith, objected to her evidence, on account of the relation in which ſhe ſtood to his client. Both the pannels were included in one indictment, and it was impoſſible to criminate the one without the other.

The Lord Advocate read the queſtion he meant to aſk, in which, he ſaid, there was nothing that could poſſibly affect her huſband; but there certainly could be no objection to examine her with regard to the other priſoner, Brodie.

Their Lordſhips gave their opinion on this objection. It was a fixed point in law, that a wife can neither be a witneſs for nor againſt her huſband, and they would not allow the preſent witneſs to even hint at any thing that might glance at him; but there was no good reaſon why ſhe ſhould not be examined as to Brodie.

The Dean of Faculty then obſerved, that there was no ſuch name in the liſt of witneſſes; for ſhe ſpelled her name Hibbutt,

butt, of which an extract was produced from the pariſh regiſter where ſhe was born; and ſhe likewiſe wrote it in Court, and the name in the liſt was Hubbart. She was therefore not admitted.

Daniel M'Lean, waiter to Mr Dryſdale, remembered the having received a five pound note from Smith on the Friday after the robbery, for a ticket in the mail coach for Smith's wife to Newcaſtle; that he was in company with Brown and Ainſlie the night the exciſe office was broke into; that there were ſome others in company, in a Mr Fraſer's in the New Town, where they ſtaid till after eleven o'clock.

John Clerk, book-keeper to Mr Dryſdale, ſaid, he received a five pound note from the preceding witneſs for a ticket in the mail coach; but not having change, ſent him to Mr Dryſdale, who carried it afterwards to the council chamber.

David Robertſon, merchant in Edinburgh, ſaid, Mr Brodie bought a ſpring ſaw from him about eight or nine months ago; and being ſhown two ſaws, ſaid they were ſuch ſaws as Mr Brodie bought from him, and they had his ſhop-mark: Mr Brodie told him he uſed them for cutting cocks heels.

William Middleton, ſheriff's officer, ſaid, he was acquainted with John Brown; that he had a converſation with him in the month of March laſt; Brown ſaid he wiſhed to make a diſcovery concerning the late robberies; that the witneſs brought him to the procurator-fiſcal; that Brown was afterwards carried, at his own deſire, to Saliſbury Craigs, where he ſhowed a number of keys concealed under a large ſtone; but did not at that time mention Brodie; that George Smith, on Sunday the 16th of March, went with the witneſs to the foot of Warriſton's Cloſe, where he ſhowed him an iron crow and a pair of curling irons, which Smith ſaid they uſed in breaking into the exciſe office, which the witneſs knew, on being ſhown to him in Court; that, on the 17th, on ſearching Mr Brodie's houſe, he found a part of a dark lanthorn, concealed in a neceſſary, and another part concealed in a preſs where game cocks uſed to be kept.

George Williamſon, meſſenger, ſaid he found ſeveral keys, in ſearching Brodie's houſe, on the 10th of March; that the piſtols were found buried in the earth, in the wood yard, near where a hearth or fire-place had been; that ſome picklocks were found in a cheſt; one of which being ſhown him, ſaid it was one of thoſe found in Brodie's houſe: That he was employed to go after Brodie, and ſet out on the 11th of March; that the firſt intelligence he got of him was at Dunbar, where he traced him to Newcaſtle, from whence he went to London; that, on the witneſs's arrival in London, he waited on Sir Sampſon Wright, who adviſed him to wait upon a Mr Walker in the Adelphi, and pretend that he had a letter for Brodie; that he accordingly did ſo, but was told he was not well, perhaps it was not proper he ſhould be ſeen by the witneſs; that Mr Walker declined telling him where he was, and that he did not find him; that he was afterwards employed to bring Brodie from London, on his being apprehended, and accordingly conducted him to Edinburgh.——Mr Williamſon, beſides Mr Brodie's houſe and haunts, ſearched all the incloſed tombs in the Grayfriars church-yard.

Andrew Ainſlie was then called. To this witneſs it was objected, by the Dean of Faculty, that he was once accuſed of the crime he was now to faſten on another; and he was to be ſaved by ſubſtituting Brodie in his place. The Lord Advocate replied; and their Lordſhips, after giving their opinions, repelled the objection.

This witneſs deponed, that he was well acquainted with the priſoners; that in March laſt, Smith, Brodie, Brown, and himſelf, laid a plan to rob the exciſe; that, on the 5th of March, they met at Smith's houſe for that purpoſe; the plan was, that Brown and Smith ſhould go into the houſe; that the witneſs was to wait in the court-yard to give the alarm in caſe of danger, and Brodie to remain inſide the door to communicate the alarm to thoſe in the office; that he and Brown watched the doors of the exciſe for ſome nights previous to the robbery, and diſcovered, that, between the hours of eight and ten at night, there was no perſon in the office—the officers going away at eight, and the watchmen coming on at ten; that, on the above mentioned night, about ſix o'clock, he and Brown went to fetch a plough-coulter, which they had previouſly ſtolen, for forcing the doors, from the neighbourhood of Duddingſton, and hid in Saliſbury Craigs; that they met at Smith's houſe—Brodie was dreſſed in black, and had a piſtol; and was ſinging a flaſh or a highwayman's ſong; that, after dogging the porter home, they pro-

proceeded to the execution of their plan, each to his ſtation, as formerly ſtated; the witneſs, who ſtood in the court-yard, was to give one whiſtle, if only one man appeared, that they might ſecure him; and if a ſignal for retreat, three whiſtles; that Smith and Brown went into the caſhier's room, and Brodie ſtood inſide the outer door; that, while he watched, he ſaw a man run haſtily into the office, which alarmed him much, and preſently he ſaw another man come running out, which he thought was to call aſſiſtance; he then gave the ſignal for retreat, and run off. He went down St John's Street to meet his companions, ſuppoſing they would eſcape by the windows, and not meeting them, went directly to Smith's houſe, but none of them were arrived; went back to the exciſe, found all quiet; and again went to Smith's, where he found Brown and Smith, who accuſed him and Brodie of deſerting their poſts—did not ſee Brodie that night again, but ſupped with Brown at Fraſer's in the New-Town; ſaw Brodie next morning, and mentioned his leaving his poſt, which he denied; that in the afternoon, when he received a pipe to make the ſignals from Brodie, he was dreſſed in whitiſh cloaths, which he afterwards changed to black ones; that he received his ſhare of the booty (one fourth) from Brodie, together with ſome money he owed him; that there was a Glaſgow five-pound note in the payment.

On the note libelled on being about to be preſented to the witneſs, the Dean of Faculty objected, that it was the note of a private company, and not a bank-note, as deſcribed in the indictment. The Court ſuſtained the objection—nothing being deemed a bank-note but one iſſued from a bank eſtabliſhed by royal charter.

Ainſlie, in ſwearing to the different inſtruments, ſaid, they called the coulter the *Great Samuel*, and the crow the *Little Samuel*.

The witneſs deponed, that Smith, Brown, and he, had crapes for their faces, and loaded piſtols; does not recollect who planned the robbery of the exciſe.

John Brown, alias Humphry Moore. Mr Wight made the ſame objection to this witneſs as had been ſtated againſt Ainſlie; with this addition, that he had been convicted of another felony at the Old Bailey, and ſentenced to be tranſported, which totally diſqualified him from being a witneſs; beſides which, he was baniſhed by the juſtices of peace for Stirlingſhire, from the county, for theft, upon his own confeſſion. Againſt this objection his Majeſty's pardon was produced. This, Mr Wight, contended did not anſwer the objection; for the infamy cannot be done away, and he ſtill remains a man unworthy of credit, in whom the jury can place no confidence.

The Lord Advocate contended, that by the law of England his Majeſty's pardon gave the perſon a new credit and capacity, and took away the effects of any former ſentence; which doctrine he exemplified by a variety of authorities from Engliſh law-books; and that if he was reſtored to credibility in the country where the crime was committed, it was abſurd to ſay that he was infamous in Scotland; nay, ſo far from this being the caſe, he inſiſted that no pardon was neceſſary to enable him to be an evidence in this country, where nothing could render a perſon infamous, or diſqualify him from being a witneſs, but the ſentence of a ſupreme court in Scotland.

The Dean of Faculty ſaid, that it appeared to him a moſt extraordinary doctrine, that the King's pardon reſtored the credibility of the perſon pardoned. He had heard that the King could create a nobleman, but that he could not make a gentleman, much leſs could he make a hardened villain an honeſt man. The pardon could not alter the nature of the criminal, "as well might the Ethiopian change his ſkin, or the Leopard his ſpots." Can it be ſuppoſed (ſaid the Dean) that this amiable prerogative, lodged in the hands of the King for the wiſeſt of purpoſes, and to be exerted by him as the father of his people, ſhould have the effect to let looſe perſons upon ſociety, as honeſt, as reſpectable men, as men who may be witneſſes, may be jurymen, who may decide on your lives and my life to-morrow, although theſe perſons were yeſterday, in the eye of law and the eye of reaſon, held as villains, as wretches guilty of and fitted to perpetrate the moſt abominable crimes! My Lord Advocate has talked of their obtaining a *new credit* by the pardon. What is this, my Lords? Can it be a new credit to cheat, and rob, and plunder? To ſuppoſe a pardon to have ſuch effects, is to ſuppoſe it the moſt unjuſtifiable of all things; and to ſay that a piece of parchment with a ſeal dangling at it, or a man being on this or the other ſide of the Tweed, made him an honeſter man, or more worthy of credit, was a propoſition hoſtile to reaſon and common ſenſe.

The

The judges ſeverally delivered their opinions at conſiderable length. They agreed, that the queſtion was new, and of importance; that had the conviction proceeded upon a trial by jury in Scotland, they would have ſuſtained the objection; but as the conviction and ſentence were from England, where, it appeared, one of the effects of a pardon was the reſtoring the criminal to the character he held previous to conviction, it muſt have the ſame effect on coming to this country.—The objection was therefore repelled.

John Brown was then called in, and after an exhortation from Lord Juſtice-Clerk, he deponed, That he was intimate with both the priſoners; that Ainſlie was often of their parties; had frequently met Brodie at Smith's and other places; that the robbing of the exciſe was concerted as far back as the 30th of November laſt, the night the free maſons walked; that on that evening they opened the outer door of the exciſe office with a falſe key, and left it unlocked, as the key would not lock it again; that this was done by way of experiment, and they went no farther than juſt within the outer door; concurred with Ainſlie in every particular relating to the coulter; that they had an appointment at ſeven o'clock at Smith's on the evening of the day the robbery was committed, but Brodie did not come till near eight; that the purpoſe of their meeting was to go and rob the exciſe; that they met in an upper room in Smith's houſe, and had ſome herrings, chickens, gin, and *black cork*, which laſt he explained to be Bell's beer; that Brodie that afternoon was dreſſed in light coloured clothes, but when he came to the meeting he was dreſſed in black; that when Brodie came into the room at Smith's, he took a piſtol from his pocket, and repeated ſome words of a ſong about *turning their lead into gold*; that Brodie brought ſome ſmall keys and a double picklock; concurs with Ainſlie as to their ſtations at the exciſe; that they went by detached diviſions, Ainſlie firſt; that the witneſs and Smith had crape to diſguiſe their faces, and Smith had a wig, but did not remember that Brodie had any crape; that when the witneſs went there, the porter was coming out, and he dogged him home, to ſee that he had not gone on an errand and to return; that on his return to the exciſe-office, he met Brodie, who told him that Smith was in the inſide, and deſired him to go in, which he did; that as he paſſed, he ſaw Ainſlie at his poſt, and received from him the coulter, or *great Samuel*; he found the door open, and Smith in the hall; that the outer door of the caſhier's room was opened by Smith with a pair of curling-irons, and the witneſs aſſiſted him in prizing open the inner door with the coulter and iron crow; that Smith carried the dark lanthorn, and they opened every preſs and deſk in the room; that they remained about half an hour, and hearing ſome noiſe, they cocked their piſtols; that when they went out they did not ſee Brodie or Ainſlie; that they croſſed over the ſtreet, went down Young's ſtreet, and then to Smith's houſe by different ways; that he heard no whiſtle while in the office; that they left the exciſe door unlocked, but carried the key with them; that he, Smith, and Brodie, had each a pair of piſtols; that ſoon after their arrival at Smith's, Ainſlie came in, and the witneſs propoſed that himſelf and Ainſlie ſhould go to Fraſer's in the New Town to prevent ſuſpicion, which they did; concurred with Ainſlie with what paſſed there, &c.; that on the Friday evening he was ſent for to Smith's, and Brodie, Smith, and Ainſlie were there; that at that time he received from Brodie 4l. ſome odd ſhillings, as his fourth ſhare of the money taken from the exciſe; that on the ſame evening he made a diſcovery of the robbery of the exciſe to the procurator fiſcal, but did not at that time mention Brodie's being concerned; that next day he was ſent to England, to trace ſome goods taken from Inglis and Horner's ſhop, and on his return was informed that Smith had emitted a declaration, informing againſt Brodie, in conſequence of which Brodie abſconded. On his croſs examination, ſaid, that he had on a great coat the night of the robbery belonging to Michael Henderſon; that as he was going to the exciſe the clock ſtruck eight, and he was again at Smith's at nine. Being aſked, if Brodie was preſent when the piſtols were loaded, ſaid he was; that Brodie came to Smith's that day in coloured clothes, with piſtols, between dinner and tea; being aſked if that might be four o'clock, could not tell; was it after three, not certain; was it after two, yes; that he was certain as to the ſmall piſtols that Brodie carried in his breeches pocket. Being aſked how he knew the key now produced to be the ſame that was uſed in

in opening the excife-office, faid he knew it very well, and Smith made it for that purpofe; there is not fuch a key in Edinburgh, and no fmith in this city could make fuch a key. Here the witnefs was rather warm, and faid he did not underftand the meaning of being thus teafed by impertinent queftions; fomething might be made of him by fair means, but not by foul, and in giving his evidence he had rather foftened the matter than otherwife with regard to Brodie. Upon his retiring, the Lord Juftice Clerk faid to him, "Brown, you feem to be a clever fellow, and I hope you will now abandon your diffipated courfes, and follow fome honeft employment;" on which Brown anfwered, "My Lord, be affured my future life fhall make amends for my paft conduct."

The parole evidence for the crown here clofed.—Smith's four declarations were then read, which corroborated the evidence of Brown and Ainflie, with feveral additional circumftances, all tending to elucidate the principal facts: Likewife the letters written by Brodie from Flufhing, to different perfons in Edinburgh, and tranfmitted by Geddes, which were the means of his being traced and apprehended: And alfo Brodie's declaration before the fheriff, in which he neither admitted nor denied the letters; and gave as the reafon for his abfconding, that, as he was known to be intimate with the perfons accufed of robbing the excife, he did not know how far their machinations might entangle him.

[*To be continued.*]

SIR, *Auguft* 21.

ON Sunday evening, the 17th inftant, after two days, on both of which, particularly the former, there had been a great deal of rain, together with lightning and thunder, juft as the clocks were ftriking nine, three and twenty hours after full moon, looking through my window, I was ftruck with the appearance of fomething in the fky, which feemed like a rainbow. Having never feen a rainbow by night, I thought it a very extraordinary phenomenon, and haftened to a place where there were no buildings to obftruct my view of the hemifphere: here I found that the phenomenon was no other than *a lunar rainbow*; the moon was truly "walking in brightnefs," brilliant as fhe could be, not a cloud was to be feen near her; and over-againft her, toward the north-weft, or perhaps rather more to the north, was a rainbow, a vaft arch, perfect in all its parts, not interrupted or broken as rainbows frequently are, but unremittedly viſible from one horizon to the other. In order to give fome idea of its extent, it is neceffary to fay, that, as I ftood toward the weftern extremity of the parifh of Stoke Newington, it feemed to take its rife from the weft of Hampftead, and to end perhaps in the River Lea, the eaftern boundary of Tottenham; its colour was white, cloudy, or greyifh, but a part of its weftern leg feemed to exhibit tints of a faint, fickly green. I continued viewing it for fome time, till it began to rain; and at length the rain increafing, and the fky growing more hazy, I returned home about a quarter or twenty minutes paft nine, and in ten minutes came out again, but by that time all was over, the moon was darkened by clouds, and the rainbow of courfe vanifhed.

As it is a very rare and uncommon phenomenon, I have taken the pains to copy what is contained in the new edition of the Cyclopædia on the fubject, thinking it may be agreeable to fome of your readers, and perhaps be the means of producing fome farther information.

Gent. Mag. Yours, &c. E.

"RAINBOW, *lunar*. The moon fometimes exhibits the phenomenon of an iris, or bow, by the refraction of her rays in the drops of rain in the night-time. Ariftotle fays, he was the firft that ever obferved it; and adds, that it never happens, *i. e.* is never viſible, but at the time of the full moon, her light at other times being too faint to affect the fight after two refractions and one reflection. The lunar iris has all the colours of the folar very diftinct and pleafant, only faint in comparifon of the other, both from the different intenfity of the rays, and the different difpofition of the medium. In that mentioned, Philof. Tranf. No 331. Mr Thorefby obferves, the largenefs of the arch was not fo much lefs than that of the fun, as the different dimenfions of their bodies, and their diftances from the earth, fhould feem to require; but as to its entirenefs, and the beauty of its colour, it was admirable. This continued about ten minutes before the interpofition of a cloud hindered its obfervation."

PAR-

PARLIAMENT [p. 329.]

On May 21. Sir W. Dolben informed the Houſe of Commons, that he had converſed with the gentlemen concerned in the ſlave-trade, and they told him they would not oppoſe the bill that he was going to move for leave to bring in. He then remarked, that thouſands of the wretched Africans purchaſed to be carried as ſlaves to the Weſt Indies periſhed annually on the paſſage, from their being crouded in ſuch numbers on board the ſhips: to prevent the loſs of ſo many lives, he moved for leave to bring in a bill to limit the number of ſlaves that ſhall in future be embarked on board of any ſhip in any one voyage.

After ſome converſation, in which Sir William ſaid he did not mean by his bill to affect the ſlave-trade in general, but merely to introduce one ſalutary regulation into it, the motion was carried.

Mr Pitt, May 26. obſerved, that this country had always aſſerted and enjoyed the ſovereignty of Newfoundland, and of the ſurrounding ſea, from the time of their firſt diſcovery, till it had been found expedient to allow the French to fiſh upon the coaſt: that liberty was ſecured to them by the treaty of Utrecht; and by the laſt treaty of peace, it had been agreed that the limits within which the French fiſhery was confined by the treaty of Utrecht ſhould be enlarged; and further, that within the limits ſo enlarged, there ſhould be no interference on the part of the Engliſh to the detriment of the French. Now, though ſtrictly ſpeaking, the former were not excluded from fiſhing within the limits aſſigned to the latter, ſtill he was of opinion that in found policy it ought to be enacted, that we ſhould not interfere with the French in thoſe parts, but leave them the undivided liberty of fiſhing within the limits in queſtion. Many motives urged him to adopt this opinion: if our ſhips were mixed with thoſe of France, it might not be a very eaſy taſk to preſerve peace and harmony between the two nations; and, on the other hand, the French might have an opportunity of corrupting our ſeamen, and inveigling them into their ſervice. For theſe reaſons, therefore, he moved for leave to bring in a bill to empower his Majeſty to ſend out directions to his Governors and Commanders at Newfoundland, to reſtrain the Engliſh from fiſhing within the limits aſſigned to the French by the late treaty of Paris.

After ſome converſation the motion paſſed; the bill, which Mr Pitt had ready prepared, was brought up, and read.

Sir William Dolben brought in his bill for limiting the number of ſlaves to be carried in each ſhip belonging to this country, from the coaſt of Africa to the Weſt-Indies. The bill was immediately read.

Sir Willian then moved that it ſhould be read a ſecond time.

Mr Gaſcoigne amended the motion by moving, that the ſecond reading ſhould be on this day three months.

Theſe motions were likely to produce a debate, which was, however, prevented by the Attorney General, who moved that the Houſe ſhould be counted; it was accordingly counted, and found to conſiſt of fewer than forty members; an immediate adjournment of courſe took place.

The order of the day being read for going into a committee to conſider further of the charges againſt Sir E. Impey, Sir Gilbert Elliot moved, that the Speaker leave the chair.

The Attorney-General oppoſed the motion, and ſtated to the gentlemen oppoſite him carrying on the impeachment, that the queſtion of the deciſion of the Patna cauſe was now before the privy council; in that ſtage he conceived it improper for the Houſe to proceed into an inquiry into the cauſe, and was therefore for its being poſtponed until the deciſion of the privy council was known, which undoubtedly would have great weight.

Mr Anſtruther allowed, that under ſome circumſtances, he ſhould not preſs for the inquiry into a cauſe pending before any judicial court; but conceiving the bringing the Patna cauſe before the privy council at ſo late a period, and at the moment he had given notice to bring it before the Houſe, as a colluſion between the Company and Sir Elijah Impey, he objected to any delay.

Mr Grenville, Mr Pitt, and Mr Smith, ſupported the Attorney-General for poſtponing the inquiry into the Patna cauſe in that Houſe until after the deciſion of the privy council, or until the next ſeſſion of parliament.

Mr Burke ſtrongly ſupported the argu-

ments of Mr Anſtruther, and was convinced of colluſion between the Company and Sir Elijah, and was therefore againſt any delay, and for the Speaker's leaving the chair.

After a further debate, very digreſſive, and in ſome parts perſonal, the queſtion was put, "That the Speaker leave the chair;" which was negatived without a diviſion.

It was then moved, "That the further charges againſt Sir Elijah Impey be conſidered that day three months."

Mr Anſtruther ſaid, he ſuppoſed the ſame was not intended by the preſent motion, on the charges againſt Sir Elijah Impey, as by ſuch a motion on other buſineſs was generally conceived.

Mr Pitt in anſwer replied, certainly not; the charges would be to be farther gone into next ſeſſion.—The queſtion was then agreed to.

On May 28. Mr Pitt delivered a meſſage from his Majeſty, the purport of which was, that King Charles II. had made a grant out of the duty of logwood to the then Duke of St Alban's, and to his ſucceſſors in that title; that in the reign of Queen Anne, in lieu of the fluctuating produce of this duty, a penſion of 1000l. a-year had been ſettled on the Duke, and had ever ſince been paid regularly out of the civil liſt to his deſcendents, the Dukes of St Alban's: his Majeſty propoſed to his faithful Commons to eaſe the civil liſt of this penſion, and to enable him to charge it upon the aggregate fund. The meſſage was referred to a committee, and a bill was ordered to be brought in agreeable to the meſſage.

Sir W. Dolben's ſlave bill was read a ſecond time, and the petitions againſt the bill referred to the committee.

On June 2. the Houſe being in a committee on the report of the ſelect committee to which the Earl of Newburgh's petition was referred, Sir Herbert Mackworth moved a reſolution, for bringing in a bill to allow the Earl of Newburgh, and his heirs male, a rent-charge of 2500l. a-year on the Derwentwater eſtate.

Mr Fox ſaid, that as this allowance, out of ſuch a property, was certainly not a very liberal one; and as the petitioner's claim on the generoſity of the legiſlature was not leſs than the claims of thoſe whoſe eſtates had been reſtored to them four years ago, he truſted the committee would conſider it as no more than acting impartially to make this rent-charge payable from the date of the act by which the forfeited eſtates in Scotland were reſtored.

Mr Pitt ſaid, that when he conſidered the expence that had been incurred by proſecuting the petition, he had no objection to ſomething of the nature propoſed by the Rt Hon. Gentleman; but he could not agree to burden the revenues of Greenwich Hoſpital with ſo great an arrear as four years of the rent-charge would amount to. The reſolution was agreed to.

Next day Sir Herbert, after having ſettled the date with the miniſter, renewed his motion for leave to bring in a bill for granting 2500l. a-year to the Earl of Newburgh, commencing from March 1787.

Mr Alderman Newnham ſeconded the motion, which was agreed to.

Counſel were called, and evidence heard with reſpect to the ſlave trade.

On June 6. the Houſe went into a committee, to conſider the papers relative to the claims of the American loyaliſts.

Mr Pitt roſe, and detailed his plan for the adjuſtment of the claims. He began by remarking, that theſe claims did not come before the public as a matter of ſtrict right, but ought to be conſidered merely as appeals to humanity and the generoſity of parliament. It could never be expected, that the public would make complete retribution to the loyaliſts for the whole amount of their loſſes. It would be amply ſufficient to give them a partial compenſation. He propoſed, that, with reſpect to thoſe loyaliſts who had been deprived of property in America to the amount of 10,000l. that whole ſum ſhould be allowed them free of all deduction. As to thoſe who had poſſeſſed from 10,000l. to 30,000l. it would bear too hard upon the public to allow them the whole; he would therefore propoſe, that perſons of this claſs ſhould ſubmit to a deduction of 10 per cent. not from the total amount of their property, but from what they had poſſeſſed over and above the ſum of 10,000l. With regard to thoſe whoſe property had been upwards of 30,000l. and had not exceeded 50,000l. it was his intention to propoſe a deduction of 15 per cent. on the exceſs above 10,000l. The eſtates of Mr Hartord (heir to Lord Baltimore) were of ſo great an amount, that it would be too heavy a burden

burden on the community to compenſate his loſſes in an equal proportion with thoſe of far inferior magnitude. The deductions, therefore, from this gentleman's fortune, in his opinion, ought to proceed in an increaſing ratio, deducting ſo much per cent. on a certain ſum, and ſubtracting more and more on every given riſe, as if the ſcale between the largeſt amount of other individual loſſes and his were regularly filled up. By this procedure, inſtead of his whole fortune, which had been ſtated to be of the value of 230,000 l. he would receive only the ſum of 50,000 l. He then proceeded to ſtate, that he would recommend a different proportion with reſpect to thoſe loyaliſts who had been of any profeſſion, or had held any office, in America. In lieu of the former income of perſons of this deſcription, he would propoſe, that, where the income did not exceed 400 l. per annum, they ſhould receive 50 per cent. that is, half-pay; where it had exceeded 400 l. and was not above 1500 l. they ſhould receive 40 per cent. and from 1500 l. upwards, 30 per cent. There was another claim, of the inhabitants of Florida, which amounted to 127,000 l. and he thought no diſtinction ought to be made with them. They had given up their property in ſuch a way as to have the ſame claims on the public as if their property had been converted to the exigencies of the public, and therefore they ought to be paid to the full extent of their claims. He propoſed theſe claims to be paid by inſtalments, by emoluments of lotteries, which in a number of years would be ſufficient for this purpoſe; and that every part of their claims that was unpaid ſhould bear intereſt at the rate of 3½ per cent. till the whole was paid. The whole amount of the ſums to be paid to the loyaliſts would, according to the plan now propoſed, be 1,208,239 l. He concluded with moving a reſolution to this purport, preparatory to others of a more ſpecific nature.

Mr Burke approved the Rt Hon. Gentleman's plan for relieving this deſcription of people, who, he ſaid, had a claim on the liberality of the public. He would chearfully vote for the queſtion, however averſe his ſentiments had been to the cauſe which they had patroniſed.

Mr Fox was of opinion, that the plan now propoſed was very handſome and liberal, and that it far exceeded what had uſually been allowed on ſimilar occaſions.

Sir Matthew Ridley thought 50,000 l. to Mr Harford much too low, in proportion to what was meant to be given to other loyaliſts. It appeared particularly hard on comparing it with the caſe of Col. Philips, who, for a fortune of 62,000 l. would receive as much as Mr Harford was, by this plan, to have in lieu of 230,000 l.

Mr Fox roſe again, and recommended the caſe of Mr Harford, as meriting a larger compenſation than 50,000 l.

After ſome further converſation, the miniſter conſented to augment Mr Harford's allowance to 70,000 l. The ſum mentioned in his firſt motion was conſequently increaſed to 1,228,239 l.

This motion being agreed to, was followed by others, ſpecifying the particular proportions of compenſation above mentioned; all of which were aſſented to.

Mr Burgeſs then made his motion reſpecting the expences of Mr Haſtings's trial, which, after a humorous ridiculing ſpeech from Mr Burke, was loſt.

Mr Pitt, June 10. moved for leave to bring in a bill to remove all doubts reſpecting the act of the 26th year of his preſent Majeſty, for granting a penſion to Lady Maria Carleton.

This motion was agreed to, as was likewiſe another of the ſame nature with reſpect to the penſion granted in the year above mentioned to Mr Alderman Watſon.

Theſe two bills were immediately brought in, and read a firſt time.

Captain Elphinſton obſerved, that, on coming to the Houſe to day, he had been refuſed admiſſion, becauſe the Court of Peers were ſitting in Weſtminſter-Hall. He thought this a breach of privilege, and hoped the Houſe would take it into conſideration.

Lord Newhaven moved, that Mr Thomas Baker, the lower door-keeper, be called to the bar, and interrogated with regard to this circumſtance.

Mr Baker accordingly made his appearance at the bar. Being queſtioned, he replied, that in refuſing admittance, he had acted in compliance with the orders of the deputy chamberlain, Sir Peter Burrell.

Mr Viner propoſed, that the conſideration of this buſineſs be deferred till to-morrow.

Sir James Johnſtone was of opinion, that it ought to be taken into immediate conſideration. The offence complained of

was

was a breach of privilege that ought to be inquired into.

The Houſe at length agreed, that this affair be diſcuſſed to-morrow.

Captain Elphinſton, June 11. renewed his complaint, that by order of Sir Peter Burrell, a door had been kept ſhut during the proceſſion of the Peers to Weſtminſter-hall, through which door it had been uſual for the members of the Commons Houſe of Parliament to paſs to their own Houſe.

Sir Peter Burrell being aſked by the Speaker, if he avowed the order ſaid by the door-keeper to have been given by the Hon. Member, replied, that the door-keeper was certainly in the right, for he had acted under his (Sir Peter's) orders; and therefore Sir Peter ſaid the reſponſibility for thoſe orders belonged wholly to himſelf.

Lord Belgrave (ſon to Earl Groſvenor) wiſhed the buſineſs might drop: he conceived the order in queſtion to be very proper; for the Houſe of Commons being ſuppoſed to be in Weſtminſter-hall before the proceſſion begins from the Houſe of Peers, it could be no breach of privilege to prevent members from paſſing through the door in queſtion, under the idea of their going to the Houſe of Commons, then ſuppoſed to be in Weſtminſter-hall; and for his part he conceived that a member inſiſting upon paſſing through that door, under the circumſtances alluded to, was guilty of a breach of order, inſtead of having any ground for complaining of a breach of privilege.

Lord Newhaven ſaid the ſervants of the Houſe ought not to receive any orders but from the Houſe through the Speaker.

Lord Belgrave then moved, that the conſideration of the complaint be adjourned to this day three months.

Mr Montague ſeconded the motion, which was put and carried on a diviſion, Ayes 41.—Noes 15.—Majority 26.

Lord Newhaven roſe to offer a motion by way of aſſerting the privileges of the Houſe; but was adviſed by the Speaker to poſtpone it till to-morrow.

Sir Peter Burrell, June 12. roſe, and ſaid, that no ſubject of the Britiſh empire was more anxious to maintain the privileges of this Houſe than he was. In the caſe lately alluded to, he had ſolely acted under the directions of the Houſe of Lords, whoſe orders it was his duty to execute. In the diſcharge of his truſt, he had done all in his power to accommodate both Houſes; and if he had erred, it was not with deſign. He wiſhed that gentlemen would wait the event of another day of the trial, before any motion was brought forward in conſequence of the late complaint.

The Hon. Mr Bouverie was as ready to ſupport the privileges of the Commons as any perſon could be, and equally ready to avoid any encroachment on thoſe of the Upper Houſe.—He had no wiſh to encourage any violation of order, or to countenance thoſe perſons who were willing to interrupt the proceſſion of the Lords into the Hall. The only circumſtance which he objected to was, that the door-keepers of this Houſe ſhould receive orders from the Houſe of Peers. He would therefore move, that the Serjeant at Arms be directed to prevent any members from entering or croſſing the paſſage leading to the Houſe by the end of Weſtminſter-hall, during the proceſſion of the Lords from their Houſe into the ſaid Hall.

Mr Huſſey ſeconded this motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was of opinion, that the Lords, by iſſuing an order to keep the paſſage in queſtion perfectly clear, had done what was very proper, and had not in any reſpect infringed the privileges of the Lower Houſe. He ſignified his acquieſcence in the motion.

Mr Burke approved the motion, as a very proper concurrence with the Houſe of Lords in preſerving order. He highly complimented Sir Peter Burrell for the aſſiduity, attention, and politeneſs, by which he had diſtinguiſhed himſelf during the courſe of his attendance in the Hall, and which, he ſaid, would long be remembered among the good things of the trial.—The motion was agreed to.

The Houſe, June 13. received a meſſage from the Lords, informing the Houſe, that on the *firſt Tueſday* in the *next Seſſion* of parliament, their Lordſhips would proceed further in the trial of Warren Haſtings, Eſq;

On June 17. the petitions from the different boroughs of Scotland being read *pro forma*, Mr Sheridan roſe to move for leave to bring in a bill, in compliance with thoſe petitions, for a reform of the Scotch boroughs. He was convinced that the advance of the ſeaſon rendered it improbable that the bill could be paſſ-

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ed in the preſent ſeſſion, he wiſhed only that it might be brought in, and ordered to be printed, that gentlemen might be in the poſſeſſion of it during the receſs: by the peruſal, they would ſee that it was founded on the claims of the juſtice of that Houſe; it would be found, on examination, that great grievances exiſted in the boroughs; that certain enormous and inveterate abuſes exiſted in thoſe boroughs; to check or puniſh which, there was to be found no competent judicature; arbitrary magiſtrates might there oppreſs their fellow-ſubjects, and neglect their duty with impunity. He was confirmed in his aſſertions, by declarations in the courts of judicature; a judge on the bench in the Court of Seſſion had declared poſitively, that no court in Scotland was capable of granting redreſs to the grievances complained of. Such grievances, he conceived, formed ſufficient ground to bring in a bill upon; in ſtating ſome part of the grievances, he meant not to impute a general cenſure on the magiſtrates; many, he well knew, ardently wiſhed a reform. The purport of the bill he meant to bring in, went firſt, to obtain a competent court of judicature to check and puniſh the abuſes complained of; and, ſecondly, to prevent any future abuſes in the revenues of the boroughs: to thoſe two objects alone his bill went; the laws of election were left where they were; it interfered not with them. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to correct the internal government of the boroughs of Scotland, and for ordering to be made out annually an accurate account of the revenues of the ſaid boroughs.

Sir James Johnſtone would not give his conſent to the bill, being convinced that the evils complained of in the firſt part of the Hon. Gentleman's ſpeech did not exiſt, and that the latter part was unneceſſary, it being now in the power of the Lord Advocate of Scotland to compel an accurate ſtatement of the revenues of each borough.

Mr Anſtruther declared it to be to him a matter of indifference whether the motion for admitting the bill the preſent ſeſſion was or was not agreed to, being convinced that in the preſent ſeſſion it could not paſs, and that in the next he ſhould have an opportunity of oppoſing it, if propoſed. He obſerved, that his Hon. Friend (Mr Sheridan), always brought this buſineſs forward at the cloſe of a ſeſſion, when it was impoſſible to be paſſed. His Hon. Friend had ſtated no ſpecific grievances, he had confined himſelf to a general ſtatement of grievances, to which he (Mr Anſtruther) entirely objected, he being very fully convinced that no ſuch grievances exiſted. With whatever ſpecious appearance his Hon. Friend brought in the preſent bill, it went effectually to a change in the election of repreſentatives to ſerve in parliament; his Hon. Friend not having gone in detail to ſupport his bill, he ſhould not enter into oppoſition to it, and the rather as he did not believe his Hon. Friend really meant to carry into effect the bill he had moved for leave to bring in. With reſpect to the accounts of the revenues moved for, he fully agreed with the Hon. Baronet (Sir James Johnſtone) oppoſite to him, that thoſe accounts might be now demanded by the Lord Advocate of Scotland, who could inſiſt upon the delivery of them in the ſame manner as the Attorney General in England might demand an account to be made out of the revenues of the corporations in England. Believing his Hon. Friend did not really mean to carry the bill he propoſed, he would at preſent offer no further objection to it.

Mr Sheridan in reply ſaid, that at the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion no ſuch motion as the preſent had been offered; the petitions had been only preſented. He had this day ſtated it to be his intention only to move for the bill, that it might be in poſſeſſion of members during the receſs; and having ſo ſtated his intention, he had conceived it wholly unneceſſary to enter into the particular detail of the bill. His Hon. Friend (Mr Anſtruther) had declared his doubts of the exiſtence of the grievances complained of. The only anſwer he would give to ſuch doubt was, that upwards of nine thouſand reſpectable perſons had declared to that Houſe ſuch evils did exiſt. He concluded by quoting the declaration of a judge in ſupport of the declaration of the petitions, which was, that for want of a proper regulation in the boroughs, trade was diſcouraged, religion neglected, and every thing to which the attention of the magiſtrate ought to be turned, wholly diſregarded.

Mr Dundas ſaid, he moſt firmly believed upon inquiry it would be found, that

that the revenues of the Scotch boroughs were as well managed funds as thoſe of any corporation exiſting. If the Hon. Gentleman could prove otherwiſe, and that frauds exiſted, he would be ready to concur with that Hon. Gentleman in any motion he ſhould propoſe to correct ſuch abuſe; ſo far he would go with the Hon. Gentleman in his bill, but would not follow him to that branch which extended itſelf to the internal reform of the boroughs, which, however ſpeciouſly expreſſed, was neither more nor leſs than a propoſition to alter the charters of every corporation of Scotland, which charters exiſted at the time of the Union, and which ought to be held ſacred. He could not, he ſaid, avoid obſerving, that the Hon. Gentleman was, in his preſent motion, both long-ſighted and ſhort-ſighted. He had, in his long-ſight, diſcovered imperfections and corruption in the boroughs of Scotland, but at the ſame time was ſo remarkably ſhort-ſighted, that he could not poſſibly diſcern the imperfections and corruption in Engliſh boroughs. The Hon. Gentleman had not ſtated a ſingle circumſtance againſt the Scotch boroughs, which might not with equal juſtice be ſtated againſt the boroughs in England; and it was his wiſh, that if the Houſe agreed eventually with the Hon. Gentleman's bill for a Scotch borough reform, that that Hon. Gentleman would extend the reform to both parts of the kingdom, and that he would be particularly careful not to forget Stafford (which borough Mr Sheridan is repreſentative for). If the bill was meant to effect a difference in election, he wiſhed it boldly to be avowed; but having heard many different opinions of the bill, he would give no objection to the motion, being particularly deſirous that it might be produced, to enable Gentlemen to judge from the bill itſelf, and not from report.

Sir Thomas Dundas made ſeveral obſervations upon what had fallen from Mr Dundas and Mr Anſtruther. Mr Dundas, he ſaid, was particularly deſirous to ſee the bill; that deſire might eaſily be ſatisfied, for the bill meant to be brought in, was preciſely the ſame in principle with that propoſed by the corporation of Stirling, when the Hon. Gentleman was Lord Advocate. With reſpect to that part of the bill which went to demand a ſtatement annually of the revenues of the boroughs, he was convinced of the neceſſity—he had accounts of various defaults in thoſe revenues, particularly in a certain borough, amongſt the electors for which ſtood the name of his Hon. Friend below him (Mr John Anſtruther). He concluded for the motion.

Mr Dundas replied.

Mr Anſtruther declared that what had been aſſerted by the Hon. Baronet (Sir T. Dundas) with reſpect to him, was without any foundation whatever, and void of fact. The Hon. Baronet, if he had given himſelf the trouble to enquire and examine, muſt have found his ſtatement devoid of truth; and if he had not made ſuch enquiry, it was in his (Mr Anſtruther's) opinion, very improper to make ſuch a declaration to the Houſe. He poſitively aſſerted that the revenue of the borough alluded to, ſo far from being decayed, had, within the laſt twenty years, trebled its amount.

Sir Thomas Dundas ſaid, he meant nothing perſonal to the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Anſtruther). What he had ſtated he had not ſtated wildly, or from his own opinion, but from documents, and from the information of perſons whom he knew, and which perſons he would move to have examined at the bar to ſubſtantiate ſuch aſſertions whenever the bill came to be diſcuſſed.

Sir James Johnſtone again ſpoke, and, retracting his oppoſition in the preſent ſtage of the bill, ſaid he ſhould vote for its being brought forward, that it might be ſeen.

Sir Joſeph Mawbey gave his hearty concurrence to the bill, conceiving it would be the means of extending the rights of electors in boroughs. He wiſhed the Hon. Baronet (Sir T. Dundas), or ſome other Gentleman, would boldly ſtand forward and propoſe an extenſion of the rights of election for Scotch Knights of the Shire; ſuch a meaſure, if carried, would be of the moſt important ſervice, and of the greateſt honour to the mover.

Sir James Erſkine was againſt the motion, ſtrongly proteſting againſt the exiſtence of the evils complained of.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that wiſhing to know the contents of the bill, he was as deſirous as any Gentleman could be to have the motion agreed to; if it went to a reform, it would be one reaſon to induce him to be partial to it; to the latter part he objected, conceiving

conceiving the Houſe would be guilty of a violent action in charging the boroughs with abuſes, and giving countenance to an infringement of their charters, before ſuch abuſes were made to appear. By what he had ſtated, he meant to render no obſtruction to the bill, but merely to ſuggeſt to the Hon. Gentleman the propriety of adopting ſome other mode, by committee, or otherwiſe, that might be more agreeable with the forms of the Houſe.

Mr Sheridan ſaid, what had fallen from the Rt Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt) was perfectly fair and candid; he believed that the Hon. Gentleman's objection went only to a few words in the latter part of the motion, which he ſaw no novelty in, or deviation from rule; but to gain the Rt Hon. Gentleman's acquieſcence, he was willing to alter the motion as he conceived proper.

The amended motion was then put, "That leave be given to bring in a bill for regulating the internal government of the boroughs in Scotland."

Sir James Erſkine objecting to the motion, the Houſe divided, Ayes 54, Noes 0.

Mr Sheridan and Sir Thomas Dundas were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame.

Account of the Entrance into Scotland by Carliſle, and the Falls of the Clyde.

[From a Tour in England and Scotland in 1785 By an Engliſh Gentleman.*]

The ENTRANCE *into* SCOTLAND.

DIne at Carliſle, [June 19. 1785.], and in the afternoon, croſſing the ſands at the upper end of Solway Firth, enter Scotland, and paſs on to Annan, which is diſtant from Carliſle 18 miles.

The land between the Solway Sands and Annan is very poor, being chiefly a black gravel, and bog, producing nothing but heath. The country here is for many miles low and flat, but the road exceedingly good. The town of Annan is ſmall, but very neat. It is ſituated on an eminence above the river of that name, which winds prettily through the meadows below the town. Theſe, near the banks of the river, produce good graſs. Immediately on croſſing the Solway Firth, we found the children, and even many of the men and women, without either ſhoes or ſtockings. The cottages are miſerable huts, made of mud, intermixed ſometimes with round ſtones, (ſuch as are found in the beds of the rivers, and as you meet with in tracks that have, in the lapſe of time, ſuffered the influence and agency of water), and covered with turf. Sleep at Annan, where there are two very good inns, particularly the Queenſberry-arms; and, after dinner,

Monday, June 20. ride in the afternoon, 18 miles, to Dumfries. On the road from Annan to this place, as from the Solway Sands to Annan, the cottages are built of mud, and covered with turf or thatch, the pooreſt habitations that can be imagined, and extremely dirty. The inhabitants are turned yellow with the ſmoke of the turf, which is their only fuel. A ſimilar effect, I have been informed, is produced by the ſame cauſe, on the inhabitants of North Holland. The connection between climate, ſoil, food, vegetable-effluvia, and other phyſical cauſes, and the complections or colours of man and other animals, is for the moſt part as myſterious as it is various; but here it is abundantly manifeſt. Till you come within two miles of Dumfries, the land is ſo exceedingly bad, that it muſt baffle every effort towards cultivation. It ſeems to produce nothing but peat, which is cut here in large quantities, and ſupplies all the country round. Dumfries is a pretty large town, and very clean. It is ſituated in a low vale. The lands about it are tolerably well cultivated. About three miles from it there is a ſmall houſe of the Duke of Queenſberry's, with ſome large plantations of fir, which appear to thrive extremely well.

Tueſday, June 21. Leave Dumfries in the morning; paſs Lord Hopetoun's houſe, around which we find ſome tolerable woods; but the adjacent country is very barren. The farm-houſes are in general miſerable huts, the people very poor, and the lower claſs of females exceedingly dirty. The old women, frightful enough of themſelves, are rendered ſtill more ſo by their dreſs, the outer garment being a long dirty cloak, reaching down to the ground, and the hood drawn over their heads, and moſt of them without ſhoes and ſtockings. Others among them wear what they call huggers; that is, ſtockings with the feet either worn away by long and hard ſervice, or cut from them on purpoſe: ſo that the leg is covered by theſe uncouth teguments, while the foot, that bears the burden, and is expoſed to brakes and ſtones, is left abſolutely bare.

* Generally underſtood to be Capt. Newte.

In the winter, eſpecially in the Highland and mountainous parts of Scotland, which include extenſive regions on its ſouthern borders, the old women and men very generally wear a kind of boots or hoſe formed of a coarſe thick woollen cloth, or ſerge, which they call plaiding, and which they roll in folds, one above another, for the ſake of heat. In the low country of Scotland, there are many diſtricts where the old men yet wear around their loins leathern belts or girdles, faſtened by an iron or braſs buckle, which, as we learn from ſculpture and painting, ſo late as towards the end of the laſt century, were very commonly worn even by the Scottiſh gentlemen. Near Lord Hopetoun's is a remarkable arch thrown over a deep glen, a very rapid river precipitating itſelf about 60 feet beneath, thro' large rocks which in winter cannot fail to make a tremendous appearance. Between Dumfries and Moffat, a ſpace of twenty-one miles, there is not an houſe in which you can find any accommodation that is tolerable.

FALLS *of the* CLYDE.

Thurſday, June 23. Leave Douglas Mill, and go to Lanerk. Having travelled about three miles, we fall in with the Clyde, the banks of which are under tolerable cultivation, and in ſome places prettily adorned with hanging woods. In this ride, the country improves every mile, and begins to be enriched by ſeveral gentlemen's ſeats, with plantations about them, which, after the wide waſtes and dreary ſolitudes lately traverſed, affords a pleaſing relief to the eye, and wears the appearance of comfort. On the right hand, about five miles from Lanerk, is a ſeat of Lord Hyndford. A mile further, we croſs a very elegant bridge, of five arches, over the Clyde. Nearly two miles from Lanerk, we get out of the chaiſe, and walk about a mile out of the road, to an houſe called Corra Lynn *, belonging to Sir John Lockhart Roſs; cloſe by which are the Falls of the Clyde, which exhibit the firſt ſcene of this kind in Great Britain. Many circumſtances concur to render theſe ſublime falls beautifully picturesque: the woody banks, and romantic face of the country, and the form of the rocks over which they daſh, ſo varied, as to give the awful torrent the grandeſt as well as the moſt diverſified appearance. At the Corra Lynn, the river, which is very large, is precipitated over a ſolid rock, not leſs than 100 feet; and, at Stone Byers, about a mile higher up the Clyde, there is another fall of about 60 feet, where the river, confined within a narrow bed, makes one entire ſhoot over the rock. At both theſe places this great body of water, ruſhing with horrid fury, ſeems to threaten deſtruction to the ſolid rocks that enrage it by their reſiſtance. It boils up from the caverns which itſelf has formed, as if it were vomited out of the infernal regions. The horrid and inceſſant din with which this is accompanied, unnerves and overcomes the heart. In vain you look for ceſſation or reſt to this troubled ſcene. – Day after day, and year after year, it continues its furious courſe; and every moment ſeems as if wearied nature were going to general wreck.

At the diſtance of about a mile from this awful ſcene, you ſee a thick ſmoke aſcending to heaven over the ſtately woods. As you advance, you hear a ſullen noiſe, which, ſoon after, almoſt ſtuns your ears. Doubling, as you proceed, a tuft of wood, you are ſtruck at once with the awful ſcene which ſuddenly burſts upon your aſtoniſhed ſight. Your organs of perception are hurried along, and partake of the turbulence of the roaring waters. The powers of recollection remain ſuſpended for a time, by this ſudden ſhock; and it is not till after a conſiderable time that you are enabled to contemplate the ſublime horrors of this majeſtic ſcene.

It is a certain truth, that ſuch falls of water as theſe, exhibit grander and more intereſting ſcenes than even any of thoſe outrageous appearances that are formed by ſtorms, when unreſiſted by rocks or land in the troubled ocean. In the ſea, water rolls heavily on water, without offering to our view any appearance of inherent impetuoſity: we deſiderate the contraſt of the rocky ſhores, and there is not any ſuch horrid noiſe.

The caſcade at the Corra Lynn, though it falls from the greateſt altitude, and in one uninterrupted ſheet, is narrow in proportion to its height: that of Stone Byres, though not much more than half the height of the other, has ſomewhat in it of greater grandeur. It is three times as wide; its maſs is more diverſified; its eddies

* It is to this ſcene that Allan Ramſay alludes, as to the greateſt poſſible hyperbole, when in his Elegy on John Cowper, a burleſque poem, he ſays,

O! could my tears like Clyde down rin,
And make a noiſe like Corra Lynn,

eddies more turbulent and outrageous; and, without being divided into ſuch a number of parts as might take any thing from its ſublimity, it exhibits a variety of forms that give a greater appearance both of quantity and of diſorder.

In the Corra Lynn, juſt where the water begins to fall down the horrid deep, there ſtands on a pointed rock a ruined caſtle, which about fifty years ago was inhabited. In floods the rock and caſtle ſhake in ſuch a manner as to ſpill water in a glaſs. Imagination can ſcarcely conceive a ſituation more awfully romantic, or, before the uſe of gunpowder, more impregnable. Sir John Lockhart Roſs has an houſe on the verge of this matchleſs ſcene.

On the edge alſo of this ſtupendous fall of water, ſtands a mill, whoſe feeble wheel ſeems ready to be daſhed in pieces, even by the ſkirts of its foam.

The walk between the higher and the lower falls, is extremely beautiful and romantic.—The rocks, on each ſide of the river, are an hundred feet high, and covered with wood. It runs alſo over a bed of ſolid rock, in many places broken, and worn into large cavities by the violence of the water, which, from a variety of interruptions, aſſumes a variety of directions, and in other places forms numberleſs inferior caſcades. The two principal falls, when the river is full, are tremendous beyond deſcription."

Of the places in Scotland which are faſt improving, this Writer repreſents Paiſley as the moſt remarkable.

"The town of Paiſley is near two miles long, and the new part of it, which has been built within theſe five years, contains many very good houſes, built of free-ſtone. The principal manufacturers are 16 in number, ſeven Engliſh and nine Scotch. Many of theſe have made conſiderable fortunes, ſet up their carriages, and built in the neighbourhood of the town elegant country houſes.

Many houſes in Paiſley pay, in wages to journeymen weavers, women, and children, 500l. a-week. The carriage of new gauze patterns from London to this place, by the coach and waggons, coſts 500l. a-year. A fertile country, cheap labour, a ſober and ſteady people, abundance of coal and water carriage, were the circumſtances which invited Engliſh manufacturers to ſettle in this country; and the juſtneſs of their views has been fully evinced by the moſt proſperous ſucceſs."

Of Dumbarton Caſtle, and the entrance into the Highlands, he gives the following deſcription.

"On the caſtle of Dumbarton are mounted 30 guns. The garriſon conſiſts of a Captain, a Lieutenant, an Enſign, and 60 privates. On the ſouth ſide of the rock there is a good houſe for the Governor. The gunner's houſe and barracks are higher up, and the magazine, which is bomb proof, is on the very ſummit. This bold eminence is not of eaſy acceſs at any place, and, if fortified in the modern ſtyle, would be as impregnable on the ſide of the water as the rock of Gibraltar. It has the advantage of ſeveral good ſprings in it, which produce a ſufficient quantity of water for any number of men.

At Dumbarton there is a tolerable inn, kept by Macfarlane, at the Macfarlane Arms. The priſon, oppoſite to this houſe, forms not a very pleaſant object. This day [29th June] was kept ſacred, on account of the preparation for the Sacrament. At leaſt 1200 people attended this ſolemnity; all of them with ſhoes and ſtockings, and otherwiſe very clean, and well dreſſed. The weather was at this time remarkably hot. The thermometer ſtood at 84."

On the Manner of deſtroying Inſects which attack Fruit-trees.

[From the Paris Memoirs of Agriculture.]

M. De Thoſſe having found that oil of turpentine, when applied to animals which were covered with vermin, deſtroyed theſe vermin without hurting the animal, the author of this memoir tried it on ſeveral kinds of tree-lice, and other inſects; all of which it killed, without hurting the trees. He then mixed ſome oil of turpentine with fine earth, ſo as to make it incorporate well; then added water, ſtirring it carefully till the whole was brought to a conſiderable degree of fluidity. In this mixture he dipped branches of fruit-trees, covered with inſects, which were entirely deſtroyed by it, eggs and all, without hurting the fruit, branch, or leaves. The compoſition may be got off by artificial watering, or left to be waſhed away by the firſt ſhower. From theſe experiments, he thinks, that oil of turpentine may be as well employed for killing various kinds of lice that infeſt domeſtic animals, and ſometimes produce diſeaſes on fruit trees. Experiments will aſcertain how far this remedy will prove efficacious in different caſes.

Ten

Ten Precepts, which William *Lord* Burghley, *Lord High Treaſurer of* England, *gave his ſecond ſon* Robert Cecil, *afterwards Earl of* Saliſbury.

SON ROBERT,

THE virtuous inclinations of thy matchleſs mother, by whoſe tender and godly care thy infancy was governed, together with thy education under ſo zealous and excellent a tutor, puts me in rather aſſurance than hope, that thou art not ignorant of that *ſummum bonum*, which is only able to make thee happy as well in thy death as life; I mean the true knowledge and worſhip of thy Creator and Redeemer: without which all other things are vain and miſerable. So that thy youth being guided by ſo ſufficient a teacher, I make no doubt but he will furniſh thy life with divine and moral documents. Yet, that I may not caſt off the care beſeeming a parent towards his child; or that thou ſhouldſt have cauſe to derive thy whole felicity and welfare rather from others than from whence thou receivedſt thy breath and being; I think it fit and agreeable to the affection I bear thee, to help thee with ſuch rules and advertiſements for the ſquaring of thy life, as are rather gained by experience than by much reading; to the end that, entering into this exorbitant age, thou mayeſt be the better prepared to ſhun thoſe ſcandalous courſes, whereunto the world and the lack of experience may eaſily draw thee. And, becauſe I will not confound thy memory, I have reduced them into Ten Precepts; and next into *Moſes's* tables, if thou imprint them in thy mind, thou ſhalt reap the benefit and I the content. And they are theſe following.

I. When it ſhall pleaſe God to bring thee to man's eſtate, uſe great providence and circumſpection in chuſing thy wife. For from thence will ſpring all thy future good or evil: and it is an action of life, like unto a ſtratagem of war, wherein a man can err but once. If thy ſtate be good, match near home and at leiſure; if weak, far off and quickly. Inquire diligently of her diſpoſition, and how her parents have been inclined in her youth. Let her not be poor, how generous, well-born ſoever. For a man can buy nothing in the market with gentility. Nor chuſe a baſe and uncomely creature altogether for wealth; for it will cauſe contempt in others, and loathing in thee. Neither make choice of a dwarf, or a fool; for, by the one thou ſhalt beget a race of pigmies; the other will be thy continual diſgrace, and it will irk thee to hear her talk. For thou ſhalt find it to thy grief, that there is nothing more fulſome than a ſhe fool.

And, touching thy guiding of thy houſe, let thy hoſpitality be moderate; and, according to the means of thy eſtate, rather plentiful than ſparing, but not coſtly. For I never knew any man grow poor by keeping an orderly table. But ſome conſume themſelves through ſecret vices, and their hoſpitality bears the blame. But baniſh ſwiniſh drunkards out of thine houſe, which is a vice impairing health, conſuming much, and makes no ſhow. I never heard praiſe aſcribed to the drunkard, but for the well-bearing of his drink; which is a better commendation for a brewer's horſe or a drayman, than for either a gentleman or a ſerving man. Beware thou ſpend not above three or four parts of thy revenues; nor above a third of that in thy houſe. For the other two parts will do no more than defray thy extraordinaries, which always ſurmount the ordinary by much: otherwiſe thou ſhalt live like a rich beggar, in continual want. And the needy man can never live happily or contentedly. For every diſaſter makes him ready to mortgage or ſell. And that gentleman that ſells an acre of land, ſells an ounce of credit. For gentility is nothing elſe but ancient riches; ſo that if the foundation ſhall at any time ſink, the building muſt needs follow.—So much for the firſt precept.

II. Bring thy children up in learning and obedience, yet without outward auſterity. Praiſe them openly, reprehend them ſecretly; give them good countenance and convenient maintenance according to thy ability; otherwiſe thy life will ſeem their bondage, and what portion thou ſhalt leave them at thy death, they will thank death for it, and not thee. And I am perſuaded that the fooliſh cockering of ſome parents, and the over-ſtern carriage of others, cauſeth more men and women to take ill courſes, than their own vicious inclinations. Marry thy daughters in time, leſt they marry themſelves. And ſuffer not thy ſons to paſs the *Alps*; for they ſhall learn nothing there but pride, blaſphemy, and atheiſm. And if by travel they get a few broken languages, that ſhall profit them nothing more than to have

have meat ſerved in diverſe diſhes. Neither, by my conſent, ſhalt thou train them up in wars; for he that ſets up his reſt to live by that profeſſion, can hardly be an honeſt man or a good Chriſtian. Beſides, it is a ſcience no longer in requeſt than uſe. For ſoldiers in peace are like chimneys in ſummer.

III. Live not in the country without corn and cattle about thee. For he that putteth his hand to the purſe for every expence of the houſehold, is like him that keepeth water in a ſieve. And what proviſion thou ſhalt want, learn to buy it at the beſt hand. For there is one penny ſaved in four, betwixt buying in thy need, and when the markets and ſeaſons ſerve fitteſt for it. Be not ſerved with kinſmen or friends, or men intreated to ſtay; for they expect much and do little; nor with ſuch as are amorous, for their heads are intoxicated. And keep rather two too few than one too many. Feed them well, and pay them with the moſt; and thou mayeſt boldly require ſervice at their hands.

IV. Let thy kindred and allies be welcome to thy houſe and table, grace them with thy countenance, and father them in all honeſt actions. For by this means thou ſhalt ſo double the band of nature, as thou ſhalt find them ſo many advocates to plead an apology for thee behind thy back. But ſhake off thoſe glow-worms, I mean paraſites and ſycophants, who will feed and fawn upon thee in the ſummer of proſperity, but in an adverſe ſtorm, they will ſhelter thee no more than an arbour in winter.

V. Beware of ſuretyſhip for thy beſt friends. He that payeth another man's debts, ſeeketh his own decay. But, if thou canſt not otherwiſe chuſe, rather to lend thy money thyſelf upon good bonds, although thou borrow it; ſo ſhalt thou ſecure thyſelf and pleaſure thy friend. Neither borrow money of a neighbour or a friend, but of a ſtranger; where paying for it, thou ſhalt hear no more of it. Otherwiſe thou ſhalt eclipſe thy credit, loſe thy freedom, and yet pay as dear as to another. But in borrow-money, be precious of thy word; for he that hath care of keeping days of payment, is lord of another man's purſe.

VI. Undertake no ſuit againſt a poor man with receiving much wrong. For, beſides that thou makeſt him thy compeer, it is a baſe conqueſt to triumph where there is ſmall reſiſtance. Neither attempt law againſt any man before thou be fully reſolved that thou haſt right on thy ſide; and then ſpare not for either money or pains. For a cauſe or two ſo followed or obtained, will free thee from ſuits a great part of thy life.

VII. Be ſure to keep ſome great man thy friend, but trouble him not for trifles. Compliment him often with many, yet ſmall gifts, and of little charge. And, if thou haſt cauſe to beſtow any great gratuity, let it be ſomething which may be daily in ſight. Otherwiſe, in this ambitious age, thou ſhalt remain like a hop without a pole, live in obſcurity, and be made a foot-ball, for every inſulting companion to ſpurn at.

VIII. Towards thy ſuperiors, be humble, yet generous. With thine equals, familiar, yet reſpective. Towards thy inferiors ſhew much humanity and ſome familiarity: as, to bow the body, ſtretch forth the hand, and to uncover the head: with ſuch like popular compliments. The firſt prepares thy way to advancement. The ſecond makes thee known for a man well bred. The third gains a good report; which, once got, is eaſily kept. For right humanity takes ſuch deep root in the minds of the multitude, as they are more eaſily gained by unprofitable courteſies than by churliſh benefits. Yet I adviſe thee not to affect or neglect popularity too much. Seek not to be *Eſſex*; ſhun to be *Raleigh*.

IX. Truſt not any man with thy life, credit, or eſtate. For it is mere folly for a man to enthral himſelf to his friend, as though occaſion being offered, he ſhould not dare to become thine enemy.

X. Be not ſcurrilous in converſation, nor ſatirical in thy jeſts. The one will make thee unwelcome to all company; the other pull on quarrels, and get thee hated of thy beſt friends. For ſuſpicious jeſts (when any of them ſavour of truth) leave a bitterneſs in the minds of thoſe who are touched. And, albeit I have already pointed at this incluſively, yet I think it neceſſary to leave it to thee as a ſpecial caution. Becauſe I have ſeen ſo many prone to quip and gird, as they would rather loſe their friend than their jeſt. And if perchance their boiling brain yield a quaint ſcoff, they will travail to be delivered of it as a woman with child. Theſe nimble fancies are but the froth of wit.

Edin. Mag.

Account

Account of an intended Expedition into the South Seas, by private perſons, in the late war.

[From Sir J. Dalrymple's Memoirs, vol. 2.]

AS it was underſtood that the late Lord George Germaine was intruſted with the conduct of the late war, I more than once preſumed to ſay to him, becauſe he was always good to me, that at a time when all the King's ſhips were employed in public great ſervices to preſerve the dominions of England, from France, Spain, America, and Holland, it was impoſſible to expect they ſhould be able to annoy the trade of the enemies; and that this laſt ſervice ſhould be conducted, by giving encouragements of reward and honour to privateers, by which the war againſt the enemies trade might be maintained at the expence of the merchants, and not of the ſtate, or at leaſt at a very ſmall expence to the ſtate, if encouragement was given to merchants: That Queen Elizabeth had acted in this way, not only in her public adminiſtration, but in her private conduct, who uſed often to go down the river in her barge, ſailed round the private ſhips of war to examine them, went on board, ſometimes even dined in them, knighted the captains where they had merit, changed the names of the veſſels, when ſhe did not like them, into lucky names, to pleaſe the humours of the ſeamen; made donations of money to the crews, and added all the flatteries of a woman to all the ſmiles of a ſovereign, to animate the men and their commanders; by which ſhe gained the treaſures of Spain to England, more than by her armies and navies; and, which was of far more conſequence, ſhe ſpread a ſpirit of honour, of activity, and of marine chivalry, among her young nobility and gentry, who were as vain of maintaining veſſels of war at their own expence, and ſailing them themſelves, as their poſterity are now of keeping race-horſes, and attending gaming-tables: That though the public of France, Spain, and America united, had more money than the public of England; yet that private perſons had more money in England than in thoſe three countries connected; and that the great art of government ſeemed to be, to engage private perſons in Britain, by views of honour, and of their private intereſt, to make public exertions. I had not then the honour of the acquaintance of Lord Sandwich; otherwiſe I ſhould have held the ſame language to him, and, am perſuaded, I ſhould have met with the ſame indulgence. Lord George heard me with patience, becauſe he was not one of thoſe miniſters who will not ſpeak on profeſſional ſubjects except to profeſſional men: One of the moſt unfortunate conceits that miniſters of ſtate can form; becauſe, as common ſenſe and a knowledge of facts are the foundations of all profeſſions, it may ſometimes happen that thoſe who are not of the profeſſion, may know more of it than thoſe who are; and whenever a profeſſional man wraps himſelf up in the myſtery of his trade, to keep all who are not of his profeſſion at arms length from him, it is a ſure mark that he is not only ignorant, but is conſcious of his being ſo.

The laſt Spaniſh war broke out ſo late in the ſummer, that there was little chance of getting any expedition of conſequence ready to paſs Cape Horn in the proper months of December or January: And therefore there was a proſpect that the moſt vulnerable parts of the Spaniſh empire, her South Seas, would be ſafe from attack for twenty months. But it occurred to me, that ſince the late diſcovery of Capt. Cook and his friends, there were two eaſy ways of getting into the South Seas at any time of the year; the one from Britain by the Cape of Good Hope, and the other from India, either by the Philippines to hold north, or by New Holland to hold ſouth; that the very circumſtance of the conſciouſneſs of Spain of her ſecurity for twenty months, gave an advantage to thoſe who ſhould attempt to make her feel her miſtake; and that the proper mode of conducting an expedition from Britain in the South Seas, was to run by the Cape of Good Hope and New Zealand, to the ſouthern parts of the coaſt of Chili; from thence along that coaſt by the ſouth land-wind into the bay of Panama; from thence upon the trade-wind with the prizes, and ſuch of their goods as were fit for the eaſtern markets, to China or India; from thence back with additional crews, new ſtores, and refitted ſhips, or new ſhips, by the Philippines, to the north coaſt of Mexico; from thence by the north land-wind into the bay of Panama; and ſo to continue the circle of expeditions, by cruiſing in the South Seas, and landing on the coaſts, as long as they continued profitable.

There were at that time three merchants of Glaſgow, who amongſt them had gained half a million Sterling by trade, and whoſe vigour of mind I knew to be equal to their fortunes: The late Mr Glaſford, the late Mr Spiers, and the preſent Mr Cunningham. On the 10th of July 1779, I wrote the following letter to Mr Glaſford, who had been my dear friend for twenty years.

"DEAR SIR, *Edinburgh, July* 10. 1779.

Near two years ago I ſaw ſeveral letters from our countrymen in the Weſt Indies and North America, that there was a great ſpirit of privateering in thoſe parts, but that it was checked by the Weſt Indian governors, who took exorbitant fees for letters of marque; by the admirals, who accounted

privateers

privateers to be poachers on their ground; and by the brothers the Howes, who wiſhed to keep all veſſels near themſelves for the public ſervice. I wrote Lord George Germaine an account of thoſe things, and ſent him the letters. He ſoon took care that full ſcope ſhould be given to privateers, and ſince that time wrote me, that the nation had owed much to them.

On different occaſions I have had particular occaſion to know his Lordſhip's opinion, that the enemies trade might be more effectually deſtroyed by privateers, than in any other way, and he has created exertions in that way, (which I ſhall explain to you at meeting) that are known to very few but myſelf.

Theſe things emboldened me, in two letters, to ſend the following project to Lord George; that an attack ſhould be made in the Spaniſh South Seas from India and Europe at the ſame time, or nearly at the ſame time: that for this purpoſe a diſpatch ſhould inſtantly be ſent over land to India, for the Company's troops, ſhips, and treaſures, either to make an attack upon Manilla, or, if that place was thought too ſtrong, to go to the coaſt of Mexico, even though the expedition was ſmall; that ſmall ſquadrons of ſtout privateers from Glaſgow, Liverpool, Briſtol, London, &c. ſhould be prevailed on to go round by the Cape of Good Hope; and that, as encouragements to the merchants, government ſhould inſure their ſhips, in the ſame way as they do the ſtoreſhips and tranſports in their ſervice, give commiſſions, to laſt during the expedition, to their officers, in the ſame way as Queen Elizabeth and Queen Anne did, and aſſiſt them with marines in order to preſerve ſubordination. I added, that I thought the Glaſgow part might be executed by three men, for whoſe ſecrecy I could anſwer, Mr Spiers, Mr Cunningham and yourſelf.

How Lord George may receive this project I do not know; but my reaſon for informing you of it before I have his anſwer, is, that you may have time to form your thoughts upon it.

It does occur, that it is impoſſible for three men to do a greater ſervice to their country, or higher to their own honour, than engaging in this one; that you may probably be the firſt on the field of plunder; and, if government gives its aſſiſtance, that there are few adventures in which private perſons may have a better chance of making a large profit with a ſmaller riſk than in this one.

I recommend to you the peruſal of Woodes Rogers' voyage, who certainly was a very uncommon man, and ſhall ſend you all the other books of voyages into thoſe ſeas."

The import of the anſwers which I received from the gentlemen, was, that they liked the idea very well in general, but could not truſt their own judgement upon it; and therefore deſired me to communicate it to Mr Millar of Edinburgh for his opinion. Mr Glaſford's letter contained theſe remarkable words: "I have made my fortune by Britiſh trade, and think it a duty to venture part of it in protecting that trade."

Mr Millar, a banker of great wealth, and ancient family, had been originally in the ſea-ſervice. He is the ſame perſon who invented and improved the carronade gun, and who has lately invented an improvement upon ſhipping, of perhaps ſtill greater importance to a naval nation; the triple ſhip, worked by wheels in the two ſeparations between the three veſſels in a calm, and when the wind is contrary; which has the three following advantages, that ſhe advances in a calm when other veſſels ſtop, or againſt the wind when other veſſels are driven back; that ſhe makes the whole ſea-coaſt of the world a harbour, by the ſhallow water which ſhe draws; and that ſhe ſaves from ſhipwreck on ſea-coaſts, becauſe, by means of her wheels ſhe can be kept off any coaſt in time of danger *. I know not his equal in this iſland in point of invention, ſagacity to regulate it, induſtry and ſpirit. And therefore, when I was ſent to him, I thought the race was won. But Mr Millar, after hearing me for ſome time, without ſaying a word, rung a bell, called for a globe, and twirling it two or three times round, pointed out, that a ſhip going from Britain to the South Seas by Cape Horn, traverſed only a third of the globe: whereas to go by the Cape of Good Hope, ſhe muſt ſail round the whole of it: and then gravely aſked me, whether I was not mad to engage my friends in ſo romantic a project. I anſwered, that I meaſured diſtances, not by the ſpace of ſea gone over, but by the ſpace of time required to go over it; that the difference in point of time between the one rout and the other was only ſix weeks; which I ſhewed by tacking together the times in which different voyages had been made from one point of the rout to another; a method which I was obliged to follow from want of a better, becauſe no attempt has ever been made to perform the

* *Mr Millar lately ſent a preſent of his book, with plates to deſcribe the veſſel and its principles, to every Sovereign of Europe, and alſo to the American States, becauſe he thought that the invention ought to be the property of human kind. Copies of it were alſo ſent to the Royal Society at London, the Advocate's Library in Scotland, and the Univerſity Libraries of that country, and I believe alſo of England; and he conſtructed, and tried in the ſea, ſeveral of theſe veſſels, to aſcertain which was the beſt form, at his own expence, which has been a very great one.*

whole voyage in one ſtretch, without turning or ſtopping in the courſe, for different purpoſes; and that the loſs of ſix weeks ſeemed to be compenſated by the following circumſtances: Armaments going by Cape Horn are obliged to ſtop on the coaſt of Braziles, from whence expreſſes are inſtantly ſent over land, to put the South Seas on their guard before the armaments can reach them: After their departure from the Braziles, they have no place to ſtop at till they get into the South Seas: By the length of the voyage, the ſhaking of the ſhips in high latitudes with a violent weſt wind, almoſt continually againſt them, and the fatigue of the ſeamen, they are obliged, inſtead of making their attack on their firſt coming upon the ſcene of action, when mens ſpirits are higheſt, to go off to Juan de Fernandes, or Mazafuero, in order to refit their ſhips and recover the healths of the crews: In the one paſſage the veſſels are expoſed to ſhipwreck in high latitudes, and with high winds in their face; whereas, in the other, they may have three reſting-places after they take their departure from the Cape de Verd iſlands, to wit, the Cape of Good Hope, New Holland, and New Zealand, go in eaſy latitudes from 33° to 35°, except for a week or two along the extremity of New Holland, even at which place the latitude is not higher than 40°, and are carried to their point of deſtination, the one way, by that prevailing weſterly wind, which in the other way would impede them. Mr Millar ſaid he would give the idea fair play, but he muſt have time to conſider. In a few days he wrote me a letter, to be ſhown to the Glaſgow gentlemen, that the project was a good one, if government would aſſiſt them.

In the mean time I had the honour to receive the following anſwer from Lord George Germaine.

"Dear Sir, *July* 24. 1779.

I am much obliged to you for the information you gave me, and which you have communicated to Lord North, about the manner of conducting the war againſt Spain. I agree with you, that the plans propoſed would diſtreſs the enemy moſt effectually; but I fear Lord North would not be prevailed upon, at this time, to grant that money for the encouragement of the privateers, which he may think at preſent neceſſary for the immediate defence of this country; and indeed, till he knows whether the fleet of this kingdom can maintain its ſuperiority at ſea, and by that means prevent the invaſions which are prepared againſt us, he will not readily adopt meaſures of offence, which he will not be able to ſupport, till ſucceſs has attended the naval operations now depending. The Spaniards and French have now [illegible] in Europe, no leſs than ſeventy ſail of the line; a few days may produce events of the utmoſt conſequence; till theſe are decided, it is in vain to ſpeculate upon diſtant operations. In former wars, the ſuperiority of our fleet left adminiſtration at full liberty to adopt and purſue plans of offence in every quarter of the world. I truſt that ſituation may ſoon be reſtored to us; and then, I am certain, the war againſt France and Spain ſhould be carried on with all poſſible vigour; for this empire is undone, if it can act only on the defenſive.

I wiſhed to have delayed writing to you for ſome time, till I could ſee the turn affairs were likely to take; but I ſhould be ſorry if you could have conſtrued my ſilence into any want of attention to you, or diſregard to what you propoſed; and therefore, I now write, that I may have the pleaſure of returning you my thanks for your zeal for the public ſervice, and, at the ſame time, of aſſuring you of my regard and eſteem. I am," &c.

Soon after, I received a ſhort note from Lord George, without a date, that he was attending to the Glaſgow affair, and thought he could bring it about.

The three gentlemen ſpent the intermediate time in adjuſting their plan. Each of them anſwered for a friend, whoſe names were Mr Gordon, Mr Dunlope, and Mr Bogle, all of Glaſgow, and now living: The Hon. Mr Elphingſton, formerly captain of an Indiaman, and now a director of the Eaſt India Company, with the ſpirit of his brothers, and of his noble anceſtors, offered to throw his money into the adventure, and to go commodore, provided government could be prevailed upon to ſell a forty or fifty gun ſhip for him to command, and the armament ſhould conſiſt of three ſtout frigates beſides, in order to be able to force harbours, and to make the more frequent landings on the towns; and the gentlemen agreed to it, though their original plan was by no means ſo extenſive.

But upon Mr Millar's giving his opinion in general, that ſuch an armament was both too expenſive, and would take too long time to prepare, Capt. Elphingſton very handſomely deſired, that the gentlemen might not change their plan on his account; and ſaid he could ſuggeſt a much better perſon than himſelf, who might poſſibly join them; whoſe name I give in public, that one gallant man may know what another gallant man thinks of him. The perſon was Capt. Eden, who had gained ſo much honour to himſelf, and to the ſervice of privateering in a ſhip of his own. Mr Millar's particular objections to large ſhips were, that they would be ſeen too far off, and that they could not run in on ſhallow coaſts. The gentlemen preferred Mr Millar's plan; but generouſly ſaid, that they would

would yield the other to Lord George Germaine, if he thought it of conſequence to the nation. Upon Mr Millar's plan, the expence was to be 32,000 l.; of which, though rather out of my way, I agreed to throw in the odd 2000 l. that I might not appear to bring others into riſks which I was afraid of myſelf.

In the correſpondence, I find the two following letters from Mr Millar to me, which I now publiſh without his knowledge; becauſe I know I could not, from his modeſty, have obtained his conſent, and yet that future adventurers would be loſers if they had not the advantage of ſeeing them.

"*Dear Sir John,* *Edinburgh, Aug.* 23. 1779.

Since Capt. Elphingſton's plan for employing great ſhips in the ſouthern buſineſs is at an end, I will take the liberty to give my ſentiments as they occur upon the ſubject.—I am of opinion, that nothing to purpoſe can be done in the South Seas by private ſhips of war, on any other principle than that of ſurpriſe; and therefore, ſhips that will carry a force ſuperior to any merchant ſhips in thoſe ſeas are ſufficiently large.—For an expedition of this kind the ſhips ſhould be ſwift ſailers, that they may always have it in their power to get away from ſhips of ſuperior force; and there ſhould not be above three ſhips, as it is very difficult to carry out a greater number in company upon ſuch a voyage.

It is alſo extremely difficult to preſerve harmony and good agreement amongſt the commanders of a greater number of ſhips in private ſervice.—The ſhips ſhould be equal to each other in point of ſailing as near as poſſible.—The perſon who acts as commodore ought to be a man of very ſound judgement; affable and eaſy in his manners, but firm and deciſive.—He ſhould have that character with thoſe of his profeſſion, as to ſecure the reſpect of the officers and men under his command, and an implicit obedience to all his orders.—Great attention to proper places of rendezvous, in caſe of ſeparation, muſt be given in the inſtructions to the commanders. The ſize of ſhips which I would think proper in this voyage, is from 300 to 350 tons, carpenters meaſurement.—Such ſhips are fit for any ſeas: They afford good accommodation to the ſeamen; ſtow away a great many ſtores and proviſions, and will carry a ſufficient force for any merchant ſhips or frigates the Spaniards have.—To do more would require capital ſhips, which are not calculated for private profit; and admitting they were, it is in my opinion not probable they could repay the expence of the voyage, although they ſhould even be fortunate in taking prizes.—I think ſhips of 300 to 350 tons, carpenters meaſurement, may carry on their main deck 24 or 26 of the new conſtructed 32 pounder carronades.—Theſe guns are not ſo heavy as the old 6 pounders, and do not take ſo much room to fight and work them in.——I mean the main deck to be that deck which goes fluſh fore and aft.——Such ſhips may carry 20 or 30 of the new-invented 6 pounder ſwivels upon the quarter deck, poop, and forecaſtle, and in the top.—One hundred and fifty men will make a very ſufficient crew for one of theſe ſhips, of which, if fifty are complete ſeamen, and the remainder officers, ordinary ſeamen, and healthy young landſmen, ſhe will be a fine manned ſhip, and I am convinced fit to take any frigate belonging to France or Spain; as the 32 pounder carronades can be fired four or five times for once that the enemy can fire the old 12 or 18 pounders.—The men ſhould be frequently employed at the exerciſe of the great guns.—The carronades have this great advantage from their lightneſs, beſides many others:—they can be ſtruck down into the hold at ſea, and mounted at ſea in a very little time.——In the voyage intended, every thing muſt depend on the health and ſpirits of the crews.—Nothing can ſo effectually ſecure this great object, as dividing the crew into three watches.—If no ſhips have gone, or ſhall go to the South Seas in the courſe of this and next month, the Spaniards will believe themſelves ſafe from cruizers for the firſt ſummer, and till the next.—I am convinced they will never think of an attack from the weſt.—The thought is new, and promiſes great ſucceſs to the perſons who ſhall have the ſpirit and ſenſe to follow out the idea.—My line of buſineſs precludes me from a ſhare in the undertaking; but I wiſh it the greateſt ſucceſs, and I ſhall be ready at all times to contribute thereto by any ſmall knowledge I have in ſuch matters.

There is one thing ſhould be mentioned to the gentlemen who engage in this adventure:—they ſhould furniſh the commanders with the voyages of all the late circumnavigators, and the beſt ſea charts of the South Seas, and with a good terreſtrial globe.—The frequent peruſal of the voyages and charts are to be ſtrictly recommended.—It will be proper to have one or two with them who underſtand Spaniſh; and if ſuch are not to be got, the French or Latin will do.—A tolerable ſcholar may acquire enough of the Spaniſh in the paſſage, by means of a dictionary and grammar, and a few Spaniſh books.

As you intend to write the gentlemen at Glaſgow, you may make what uſe you think proper of the few looſe hints thrown together here in haſte.——I am, with great reſpect," &c.

"*Dear Sir John,* *Edinburgh, Sept.* 16. 1779.

I have read with attention your letters to Mr Glaſsford, and I admire the patience and judgement with which you have inveſtigated the ſubject. If the expedition takes place,

there will be ſufficient time to arrange your thoughts and labours into a ſyſtem adapted to the abilities of the men who are to have the command. On that account there will be little occaſion for me to make any obſervations. At the ſame time, as you are in the way of correſponding with the gentlemen at Glaſgow, I ſhall mention a few things as they have occurred, with a view to keep them in mind. The three ſhips ſhould be equally good ſailers, if poſſible. The greateſt difficulty in this voyage is to keep company until they get into the South Seas; and that is ſcarce practicable, if one ſails faſt, and another ſlow.—You are to obſerve, that Capt. Cook in deſcribing a ſhip fit for the Southern Seas, means a ſhip for diſcoveries upon unknown coaſts.

I have no doubt but the ſharpeſt built ſhips will carry all the ſtores and proviſions ſufficient for the voyage;—although it is always an advantage to have a full built ſhip, if ſhe works and ſails well.——They ſhould not fail on any account with the Eaſt India ſhips;—if they do, the ſecret will not keep, and intelligence will, in all probability, reach America before them. New Zealand is not the proper place to reſt and refreſh at in the ſpring and winter months.——They ought to puſh forward to ſome of the new diſcovered iſlands, in a more favourable climate.——Hatches, axes, ſpikes, nails, red feathers, &c. you will ſee from books, are articles neceſſary for the purchaſe of proviſions, &c.—This author muſt be conſulted on every occaſion.—His information upon the article of proviſions, is perhaps the moſt important for your voyage.—Fiſhing nets, hooks, and lines, muſt not be forgot.—The ſhips ought to take particular care to keep out of ſight of Juan Fernandes and Maſſafuero, as intelligence may be conveyed from thence to the continent even in an open boat.

If the ſhips are from 400 to 500 tons each, I think they ſhould not carry leſs than one hundred and ſeventy or one hundred and eighty men each; but I am of opinion, that fifty or ſixty good ſeamen a-ſhip is ſufficient.—The remainder of the crew ſhould be ſtout healthy landmen, from twenty to thirty years of age.—I would not think of arming above two or three prizes; and twenty or thirty good men, with proper officers, and a few Indians or Negroes, will render them formidable ſhips in thoſe ſeas.—Twenty 24 pounder carronades, and the ſame number of ſwivels, ſix pounders, is a great force, and yet can be uſed in action by fifty or ſixty men.

It would be a very difficult matter to direct the operations of a greater number of ſhips.—The rule ſhould be for the ſhips when they are upon their ſtations to ly by every night under a mizen-ſtay-ſail, or ſome other ſingle ſmall ſail, to prevent their being diſcovered in the night time. A few minutes before day breaks, all the ſails ſhould be ſet, and a courſe taken as if for the firſt port, to prevent ſuſpicions, if any ſhip is in ſight when day breaks.

If nothing appears, then the ſhip ſhould immediately regain her ſtation, and furl all her ſails.—Ships are ſeen at a greater diſtance when under ſail than when not.

I have not heard of this being tried, but I am ſure it is right.—They muſt not tire upon their ſtations, and go backwards and forwards, if they do not meet prizes immediately.—It is neceſſary to wait with the patience of fiſhers for their game.

In land attacks I muſt recommend the carronade.—Four men will carry a twelve pounder carronade up a hill: carriages for ten or twelve of theſe guns ſhould be made, and I believe there are few of their fortifications will reſiſt the impreſſion they would make; and, I am certain, there are no troops they can collect able to reſiſt a battery of ſuch guns loaded with grape-ſhot; conſidering that, from their being portable, any ſtation may be taken with them.——This is all that occurs at preſent. I am, with great reſpect," &c.

[*To be continued.*]

ANECDOTE *of* FREDERICK *the* GREAT, *late* KING *of* PRUSSIA.

THE unremitting and ſtrict attention of the King of Pruſſia is perhaps unparallelled among men, and is one of the moſt remarkable traits in his extraordinary character. That degree of induſtry which a man endowed with the greateſt intellectual power may beſtow on certain occaſions, employed the King in the courſe of forty-ſix years, without ſuffering himſelf to be interrupted in his plan for one ſingle day, either by pleaſure, indulgence, chagrin, or diſappointment.

As his age and infirmities increaſed, it happened once that he ſlept a little longer than he deſigned to do; this vexed him ſo much, that he ordered his valets de chambre to wake him every morning preciſely at four o'clock, and not ſuffer him to fall aſleep again, whatever he might ſay to them. Not long after, a newly-appointed valet entered the king's bed-chamber to execute his commands: "Let me lie a little longer," ſaid the King, "for I am exceedingly ſleepy!" "Your Majeſty ordered me to call you at this hour." "Only a quarter of an hour longer I ſay."—"Not one minute, your Majeſty: it is paſt four o'clock, and I will not be ſent away in this manner."—"You are a brave fellow," exclaimed the King, riſing, "for you would have fared ill if you had ſuffered me to ſleep any longer."

NEW

NEW BOOKS.

An Account of the Pelew Islands, situated in the Western part of the Pacific Ocean. Composed from the journals and communications of Capt. Henry Wilson, and some of his officers, who in August 1783 were there shipwrecked in the Antelope, a packet belonging to the Hon. East India Company. By George Keate, Esq; F. R. S. and S. A. 4to. 1*l.* 1*s. boards.* Nicol.

THE Antelope Packet was fitted out in England, by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, in the summer of 1782; and was then generally understood to be going on some secret expedition; but of this, or of its passage out to China, not a syllable appears in the publication before us. Mr Keate takes her up at her arrival at Macao, or, as he calls it, Macoa, in China, in June 1783. They sailed from Macao on the 20th of July following, directing their course S. E.; but the object of their voyage is not even hinted at. Mr Keate has only assured us, that the Antelope was not particularly sent out to explore undiscovered regions, or prepared to investigate the manners of mankind. The object, therefore, of a voyage, in the tract which they were pursuing, is not easily guessed at, unless they were bound to some part of the north-west coast of America, to purchase the skins of the sea-otter, the value of which, in China, had then been lately made known to us, for the first time, by the surviving companions of that celebrated but unfortunate navigator, Captain Cook.

They had, in general, dirty and squally weather, until the 25th, when they made the Bashee Islands, in latitude 21½° N. and longitude 121° or 122° E. of Greenwich. The squally weather continued; through which they made their way S. E. until the 10th of August; in the night of which, being in latitude 7° 19′ N. and longitude 134° 40′ E. of Greenwich, the man who had the look-out suddenly called out, *Breakers!* But the sound of the word had scarce reached the ears of the officer on deck, before the ship struck, and stuck fast; and in less than an hour bulged, and filled with water up to the lower deck hatch-ways.

Captain Wilson's first orders were, to secure the gunpowder and small arms, and to get on deck the bread, and such other provisions as were liable to be spoiled by the water, and cover them with tarpaulins, &c. to keep them from the rain. As the ship took a heel in filling, there was some reason to fear she might overset; to prevent which, they cut away the mizen mast, the main and fore top-masts, and lowered the fore and main yards, to ease her. The boats were then hoisted out, and filled with provisions; a compass, and some small arms, with ammunition, and two men, being put into each, with directions to keep them under the lee of the ship, and to be ready to receive their shipmates, in case the vessel should part by the violence of the wind and waves, as it then blew an exceeding strong gale.

Every thing being now done that prudence could dictate in so trying and distressful a situation, the officers and people assembled on the quarter deck, that part being highest out of the water, and best sheltered from the rain and sea by the quarter-boards; and waited for day-light, in hopes of seeing land, for as yet they had not been able to discern any. During this dreadful interval, the anxiety and horror of which is much easier to be imagined than described, Captain Wilson endeavoured to revive the drooping spirits of his crew, by reminding them, that shipwreck was a misfortune to which navigators were always liable; and that although theirs was rendered more difficult and distressing by its happening in an unknown and unfrequented sea, yet he wished to remind them that this consideration should only rouse them to greater activity, in endeavouring to extricate themselves: and, above all, he begged leave to impress on their minds this circumstance, that whenever misfortunes, such as theirs, had happened, they had generally been rendered much more dreadful than they would otherwise have been, by the despair of the crew, and by their disagreement among themselves. To prevent which, he most earnestly requested each of them, separately, not to taste any spirituous liquor, on any account whatever; and he had the satisfaction to find a ready consent given to this most important advice.

We have been the more circumstantial in our account of this part of their transactions, because we think it displays, in a most remarkable manner, the presence of mind which was preserved,

ved, and the prudence that was exerted by Captain Wilſon in one of the moſt trying ſituations to which human nature can be expoſed. They ſhew alſo in the moſt unequivocal manner, the temper and diſpoſition of his officers, and the whole crew, and pronounce their eulogium with ten thouſand times the force of any words that could be uſed.

The dawn diſcovered to their view a ſmall iſland, at the diſtance of about three or four leagues to the ſouthward; and as the day-light increaſed, they ſaw more iſlands to the eaſtward. They now began to feel apprehenſions on account of the natives, to whoſe diſpoſitions they were perfect ſtrangers: however, after manning the boats, and loading them in the beſt manner they were able for the general good, they were diſpatched to the ſmall iſland, under the direction of Mr Benger, the chief mate, who was earneſtly requeſted to eſtabliſh, if poſſible, a friendly intercourſe with the natives, if they found any, and carefully to avoid all diſagreement with them, unleſs reduced to it by the moſt urgent neceſſity. As ſoon as the boats were gone, thoſe who were left in the ſhip began to get the booms over board, and to make a raft for their ſecurity, if the ſhip ſhould go to pieces, which was hourly expected: at the ſame time they were under the moſt painful apprehenſions for the ſafety of the boats, on which all depended; not only on account of the natives, but with regard to the weather alſo, as it continued to blow very hard. But in the afternoon they were relieved from their fears on this head, by the return of the boats, with the welcome news of their having landed the ſtores in ſafety, and left five men to take care of them; and that there was no appearance of inhabitants being on the iſland where they landed: that they had found a ſecure harbour, well ſheltered from the weather, and alſo ſome freſh water. This good account revived every one, ſo that they purſued their labour in completing and loading their raft. Toward evening, this buſineſs was accompliſhed, and they loaded the boats again with ſuch ſtores as were moſt likely to ſuffer from the ſpray of the ſea. Capt. Wilſon ordered all his people into the boats, with which, and the raft, they left their old habitation with heavy hearts, and much reluctance. The raft was ſo large, and ſo heavy laden, that it was not until very late, and after much fatigue and danger, they reached the cove where the firſt part of the ſtores had been landed, and where they paſſed the night in a very uncomfortable manner, on many accounts: for the weather turned out very wet and tempeſtuous; and though the five men who were left in the morning had laboured hard to clear the place, and in erecting a tent, yet it was too ſmall to accommodate more than half of them, ſo that they were obliged to take the advantage of it alternately. The turbulence of the weather alſo quickened their anxiety, for fear the ſhip ſhould go to pieces before they were able to ſave out of her ſuch neceſſaries as might be moſt uſeful to them. And moreover, though no traces of the natives had been ſeen while the boats remained on ſhore in the morning, the men who had been left there had diſcovered ſeveral places, in the courſe of the day, where there had been fires, with fiſh-bones and pieces of cocoa-nut ſhells ſcattered round them,—indubitable ſigns of human inhabitants having lately been there: it was therefore abſolutely neceſſary to keep a conſtant watch, to prevent being ſurpriſed by them.

The next day the boats were ſent again to the wreck, for ſuch proviſions and ſtores as they could procure out of it; and thoſe who remained on ſhore were employed in drying their powder, and cleaning and fitting their arms for uſe, in caſe of need. As the boats did not return till ten o'clock in the evening, it ſpread much alarm among thoſe who were on ſhore, eſpecially as the night came on with very heavy and boiſterous weather: nor were their ſpirits rendered much more tranquil by the arrival of the boats, as they brought with them the melancholy intelligence, that, on account of the badneſs of the weather, there was little hope that the ſhip would hold together until the morning, as ſhe began already to part,—the bends and wales being ſtarted out of their places. This put an end to the hopes which had been fondly entertained, by moſt of the people, that when a calm ſucceeded, the ſhip might be got afloat, and repaired in ſuch a manner as to enable them to return in her to Macao. A gloom now overſpread every countenance, and every one ſeemed to think himſelf cut off for ever from the world, and all that he

held dear in it. They could not help recollecting that they were utter ſtrangers to the manners and diſpoſitions of the inhabitants of the iſlands on which misfortune had thrown them, and they revolved in their imaginations the hoſtile ſcenes which they might poſſibly have to encounter. Theſe reflections did not contribute to make the night, which turned out more tempeſtuous than the former, more comfortable.

In the morning it blew exceedingly ſtrong, ſo that the boats could not go off to the wreck: the men therefore employed themſelves in drying their proviſions, and forming better tents, from the materials which they had brought from the ſhip the day before. About eight o'clock in the morning, the people being employed as above, and in clearing the ground from the wood which was behind the tents, and Capt. Wilſon with Tom Roſe, a Malay, whom they had taken on board at Macao, being on the beach, collecting the freſh water which dropped from the rocks, they ſaw two canoes, with men in them, coming round the point into the bay. This gave ſuch alarm, that the people all ran to their arms; however, as there were but few of the natives, Capt. Wilſon deſired them to keep out of ſight until they ſhould perceive what reception he met with, but to be prepared for the worſt. They ſoon perceived that the natives had ſeen the Captain and the Malay as they converſed together, and kept their eyes ſtedfaſtly fixed on that part of the ſhore where the Engliſh were. The natives advanced very cautiouſly toward them, and when they came near enough to be heard, the Captain directed the Malay to ſpeak to them in his own language; which they did not at firſt ſeem to underſtand; but they ſtopped their canoes, and ſoon after one of them aſked, in the Malay tongue, who our people were, and whether they were friends or enemies? Roſe was directed to reply, that they were Engliſhmen, who had loſt their ſhip on the reef, but had ſaved their lives, and were friends. On this they ſeemed to confer together for a ſhort time, and then ſtepped out of the canoes into the water, and went toward the ſhore. Capt. Wilſon inſtantly waded into the water to meet them, and embracing them in the moſt friendly manner, led them to the ſhore, and preſented them to his officers and unfortunate companions. They were eight in number, two of whom, it was afterwards known, were brothers to the Rupack, or King, of the neighbouring iſlands, and one was a Malay, who had been ſhipwrecked in a veſſel belonging to a Chineſe, reſident on the iſland of Ternate, one of the ſame group of iſlands, and had been kindly treated by the King, who, he ſaid, was a good man; and that his people alſo were courteous. He told them farther, that a canoe having been out fiſhing, had ſeen the ſhip's maſt; and that the King, being informed of it, ſent off theſe two canoes at four o'clock that morning, to ſee what was become of the people who had belonged to her; and they knowing of the harbour which the Engliſhmen were in, had come directly thither.

Capt. Wilſon and his people now going to breakfaſt, the natives ſat down with them, and taſted the tea, but did not ſeem to like it: they appeared, however, to be better pleaſed with ſome ſweet biſcuits, which our people had brought with them from China; and before they had been with them an hour, they appeared perfectly free, and under no apprehenſion whatever. They ſeemed very deſirous that one of the Engliſh ſhould go with them in their canoes to their King, that he might ſee what ſort of people they were. Every one agreed that it would be right for ſome perſon to go; but as difficulties aroſe concerning who the perſon ſhould be, the Captain requeſted his brother, Mr Matthias Wilſon, to go, who readily conſented; and about noon one of the canoes left the harbour, having Mr Wilſon with them: the other canoe, with four perſons, among whom was Raa Kook, the elder of the King's brothers, and who was alſo general of his armies, remained with our people, of their own accord, until the canoe returned with Mr Wilſon. The Captain directed his brother to acquaint the King who they were; to relate to him, as well as he could, the nature of their misfortune; to ſolicit his friendſhip and protection, and permiſſion to build a veſſel to carry them back to their own country. He alſo ſent a preſent by him to the King, of a ſmall remnant of blue broad cloth, a caniſter of tea, another of ſugar-candy, and a jar of ruſk: the laſt article was added at the particular requeſt of the King's two brothers.

Thoſe who remained behind, obſerving that our people had much trouble to procure

cure the fresh water which they had occasion for, conducted them across a narrow part of the island, where it was more plentiful; and the road to it being rugged and difficult, they carried Mr Sharp, a youth of about fifteen years of age, who was sent on this duty, over the most difficult parts in their arms; and were very careful in assisting, in those places, the men, who brought two jars of water from the well.

The weather remained as bad as ever all the next night, but grew better in the morning; and about 10 o'clock one of the boats went to the wreck. When they got there, they found that some of the natives had been on board; and that they had carried off some iron-work, and other things; and in particular, that they had rummaged the medicine-chest, and tasted several of the medicines, which, being probably not very palatable, they had thrown out the contents, and carried off the bottles. This circumstance was made known to Raa Kook by the Captain, not so much by way of complaint, as to express his uneasiness for the consequences which might arise to the natives from their having tasted, or perhaps drank, such a variety of medicines. Raa Kook's countenance fully described the indignation he felt at the treacherous behaviour of his countrymen; desiring that if they caught any of them attempting again to plunder the vessel, they would kill them, and he would justify the English to his brother for having done so: and he begged that Capt. Wilson would entertain no uneasiness whatever on account of what the plunderers might suffer, because it would be entirely owing to their own misconduct.

The same evening, Capt. Wilson made a proposition to his officers, the boldness and wisdom of which, and the resolution and firmness manifested in its execution, reflect the highest honour on him and them, while the unanimity and chearfulness displayed by the crew in acceding to it, equally redound to their credit. Every one who knows any thing of seamen, knows that their grog "is the solace and joy of their lives;"—that their grog softens all their hardships, and causes even the horrors of war to pass by them unfelt;—that there is no undertaking so dangerous, or so desperate, that they will not most readily attempt for it, nor scarcely a comfort in life that they will not forego rather than relinquish it. Yet Capt. Wilson finding them rather noisy when they returned from the wreck (owing to a little strong liquor which the officer who was then on duty had given them, and which coming after long toil, and on an empty stomach, had operated powerfully, rather from these circumstances than from the quantity which they had drank), it alarmed him so much, that he submitted to his officers the propriety of staving (with the consent of the people) every cask of liquor which was in the ship. He knew it was too bold a step to be taken without their consent, and was fully aware of the difficulty of obtaining it; but he trusted to the regard which they had for him, and his influence over them; and he intended to make the people themselves the executioners of his purpose, while they were yet warm with the project. He had the satisfaction to find that his officers immediately acquiesced,—and the next morning he called all the crew together, and told them he had something to propose, in which their future welfare, nay, perhaps, their preservation, was most materially involved. He then submitted to their judgement the measure on which he and his officers had deliberated the evening before; urged the propriety of it in the most forcible terms, as a step which would best authorise the hope of deliverance from their present situation, and of seeing once more their own country, and those who were dear to them;—and he added, that however reluctantly they might yield to the proposition, yet they could not but be satisfied that the understanding of every individual amongst them must, on reflection, perceive that it was a measure absolutely necessary to be adopted. The moment he concluded, all the sailors, with the utmost unanimity, and to their lasting honour as men, replied, that however they might suffer from being deprived of their accustomed recruit of liquor, yet being sensible, that having easy access to it, they might not at all times use it with discretion, they gave their full assent to the Captain's proposal; and added, that they were ready to go directly to the ship, and stave every cask of liquor on board. This they most conscientiously performed; and so scrupulously did they execute their trust, that there was not a single man among them who would take even a farewell glass of his beloved cordial.

[*To be continued.*]

The

The London Medical Journal, Vol. 9. for the year 1788. part 1. 8vo.

ART. II. An account of the insect found in the itch. From a work lately published, in German, on the etiology of that disease, by J. E. Wichmann, M. D. Physician to his Majesty at Hanover, and Member of the Royal Society of Sciences at Göettingen, &c.

The following is the substance of what the editor says upon this curious subject.

"That the itch is simply a local affection of the skin, occasioned by animalcula, has been a pretty general opinion in this country, since the description given by the late Dr Mead of the insect found in this disease by Bonomo. But of those who have adopted this idea, very few, probably, have had an opportunity of convincing themselves, by their own observation, how far it is founded in truth; and it is certain there are many who still doubt, and even deny, the existence of the insect in question. It was the difference of opinion that prevails on this head, and the doubts he himself had concerning it, that induced the author of the work before us to direct his attention to this subject.

The first account he met with of these insects was by Moufet, whose description of the *Syrones*, in his *Theatrum Insectorum*, p. 266. he supposes to be applicable to the itch insect. Of the Syro, Moufet says, 'Animalculum est omnium minutissimum, solens innasci caseo, & ceræ inveteratis, & cuti item humanæ. . . . . Anglice *mites*, in caseo, foliis, ligno arido, atque cera; sed in homine *whale wormes* dicuntur, & Germanice *Seuren*. Ita sub cute habitat, ut actis cuniculis pruritum maximum loco ingeneret, præcipue manibus, vel aliis partibus affectis & igni admotis. Extractus acu, & super ungue positus, movet se, si solis etiam calore adjuvetur. . . . . Hoc obiter est observandum, Syrones istos non in ipsis pustulis, sed prope habitare. Illorum quippe proprium est non longe residere ab humore aqueo in vesicula vel pustula collecto: quo absumpto, vel exiccato, brevi omnes intereunt. Neque Syrones isti sunt de pediculorum genere; nam illi extra cutem vivunt, hi vero non.'

In the same work also he found the following quotation, relative to the Syrones, from the writings of an Arabian physician, who flourished in the twelfth century: '*Syrones* (inquit Abinzoar), *Assalat & Assoab* dicti, sunt pedicelli subter manuum crurumque & pedum cutem serpentes, & pustulas ibidem excitantes aqua plenas: tam parva animalcula, ut vix visu perspicaci discerni valeant.'

As Moufet, whose work was published in 1634, mentions the name those insects go by among the Germans, our author's curiosity led him to examine the German writers on insects before that period, but without being able to find any thing on this subject. In a work, however, by Hauptmanns, a physician at Dresden, published twenty years after Moufet's, he unexpectedly met with something relative to this matter. This writer mentions the animalcula he had found in the itch, and which, he says, are called *Acari*, or *Cyrones*, and by the Germans *Rietheßen*. He observes, that, so far as he had examined them with a microscope, they seemed to agree with the insects which are found in cheese. Our author supposes this writer to have been the first who has given a figure of the itch insect; but this figure is inaccurate, and the description, like the preceding accounts of it, obscure; so that the existence of the insect can hardly be said to have been clearly and satisfactorily ascertained till the time of Bonomo.

The Italian original of the letter from Bonomo to Redi on this subject, printed at Florence in 1683, is now extremely scarce; but a Latin translation of it, by Lanzoni, may be found in the Miscell. Natur. Curios.—This discovery, however, did not seem to excite much attention till Dr Mead gave an account of it in the Philos. Transactions; and even since that time many of the writers who have described this insect have contented themselves with copying the observations of Bonomo, without examining the matter themselves. Our author particularly mentions Bonnani, Schweibe, and Baker, whose descriptions are all taken from this source. Even some of those, our author remarks, who have acquired reputation in the present century by microscopical discoveries, as Leeuwenhoeck, Reaumur, and Swammerdam, have either not thought it worth their while to examine this matter, or like many learned men now living, were perhaps unable for want of the necessary dexterity, to find these insects. It is certain, he adds, that Leeuwenhoeck, although he has accurately described the acari of meal, has totally omitted those found in the itch.

At length the attention of phyſicians and naturaliſts was directed afreſh to this ſubject by the celebrated Linnæus; and the itch inſect was almoſt generally admitted even by thoſe who had not ſeen the inſect, but who relied on the authority of that great naturaliſt for its exiſtence.

After giving an account of the diſcovery of theſe inſects, our author proceeds to conſider more particularly their natural hiſtory. The genus (*Acarus*) to which they belong is, he obſerves, very numerous, and its different ſpecies have not all of them been accurately determined. He confines his inquiries, however, to the two ſpecies which are found in meal and in the itch.

That there ſhould be confuſion in determining theſe ſpecies, he thinks, will not be wondered at, when we are told, that even at the preſent day naturaliſts differ concerning their figure, and diſpute whether what one ſees on the head of theſe minute animals are to be conſidered as antennæ or feet. Thus, of many naturaliſts, to name only a few of rank, Linnæus has only *tentacula*; Schæffer has *antennæ pediformes articulatæ*; while Baron de Geer expreſsly ſays they have no antennæ, but two arms, with joints, which reſemble thoſe of ſpiders, who have likewiſe no antennæ.

Another ſource of confuſion in the arrangement of theſe inſects has ariſen, our author thinks, from the ambiguity of the generical character, which depends on the number of eight feet, whereas many have obſerved only ſix. Baron de Geer, however, has explained this by ſhewing, that in the young acari farinæ the eighth pair is wanting. This obſervation, however, Dr Wichmann remarks, is not new, having been made long ago by Leeuwenhoeck. He himſelf, he tells us, as well as Mr Goetze, in examining the acari of meal, has frequently found ſome with ſix, and others with eight feet; but in thoſe of cheeſe he has uniformly found eight.

Linnæus, our author obſerves, in his diſſertation already quoted, intitled *Exanthemata viva*, aſſerts, that nurſes, when they ſprinkle children under the axillæ, &c. with flour that contains acari, give them the itch; and from this infers, that the acarus of meal and that of the itch are of the ſame ſpecies. But Dr Wichmann contends, and we believe very juſtly, that the eruption which is ſometimes excited in children by this means is very different from the true itch, and that it ſoon diſappears, without any aſſiſtance from medicine. He obſerves alſo, that in the *Fauna Suecica*, p. 482. Linnæus, although he has there accurately deſcribed the inſect found in the itch, has confounded it with the acarus of meal; and that ſtill more lately, in the twelfth and laſt edition of his *Syſtema Naturæ*, he had ſo little altered his opinion, that, after deſcribing the Acarus Siro, he expreſsly adds, "Inter Sirones farinæ, Scabiei ..... vix etiamnum reperi alias differentias, quam a loco petitas."

The German tranſlator and commentator on Linnæus, Profeſſor Muller, has taken occaſion to obſerve, however, that a difference exiſts between the acari of cheeſe and thoſe of meal, as well as between the latter and thoſe of the itch; but ſeveral medical writers, our author remarks, (and particularly Roſenſtein, in his "Treatiſe on the Diſeaſes of Children,") relying on the authority of Linnæus, that the ſame animalcula are found in meal as in the itch, have aſſerted, that flour in which there are acari is capable of communicating this diſeaſe. To this confuſion of ſpecies our author attributes an aſſertion by Profeſſor Murray, in his, in other reſpects, judicious account of the itch, viz. that, previous to any appearance of puſtules, there is always a foulneſs of the juices, and that when this foulneſs has got to a certain height, the acari of cheeſe or meal are induced to ſeek a nidus in the ſkin; and of courſe he muſt ſuppoſe theſe to be of the ſame ſpecies as thoſe of the itch.

Profeſſor Pallas alſo, Dr Wichmann obſerves, has omitted to diſtinguiſh theſe inſects properly, as he ſays, "Acarus ſcabiei, acaro farinæ eſt conſanguineus." But Baron de Geer, he acknowledges, has very accurately diſcriminated theſe ſpecies, and ſhewn that the *acarus domeſticus*, (or that ſpecies which is found in cheeſe, &c.) the *acarus farinæ*, and the *acarus ſcabiei*, are all very different from each other. Of the ſecond of theſe ſpecies he ſays, "Acarus (farinæ) oblongus albus, capite rufeſcente, pedibus conicis craſſioribus æqualibus;" and of the laſt, or itch inſect, "Acarus (ſcabiei) ſubrotundus albus, pedibus rufeſcentibus brevibus; poſticis quatuor ſeta longiſſima, plantis quatuor anticis fiſtulatis capitulo terminatis."

In

In ſpeaking of the manner of finding theſe inſects in the itch, our author obſerves that the failure of many who have ſought for them has been owing to their having expected to meet with them in the larger veſicles that contain a yellowiſh fluid, like pus; in theſe, however, he tells us, he has never found them, but in thoſe puſtules only which are recent, and contain only a watery fluid. We muſt therefore, he obſerves, not expect to find them in the ſame proportionate number in patients who, for many months, have been afflicted with the diſeaſe, as in thoſe in whom its appearance is recent, and where it is confined to the fingers or wriſts. The cauſe of this difference with reſpect to the puſtules, he conjectures, may be owing to the death of the inſect after it has depoſited its eggs.

A ſmall tranſparent veſicle being found, a very minute, white point, diſtinct from the ſurrounding fluid, may be diſcovered, and very often even without the aſſiſtance of a glaſs; this is the inſect, which may be eaſily taken out on the point of a needle or pen-knife, and when placed on a green cloth may be ſeen much more diſtinctly, and obſerved to move.

The author remarks, that even before ſuch a tranſparent veſicle is formed, we may often diſcover traces of the inſect on the fingers or hands, in a reddiſh ſtreak or furrow, which is occaſioned by the acarus; and he adds, that it is even more uſual to find it in theſe furrows than in the puſtules themſelves. He tells us, that a friend of his at Hanover (who had the itch in a ſlight degree, and to whoſe accurate inquiries with an excellent microſcope he acknowledges himſelf much indebted), found ſeveral inſects in ſuch furrows. Two of the longeſt of the furrows were about an inch in extent. They ſeemed to be thoroughly dry, but exhibited here and there very minute ſhining and tranſparent ſpots. Theſe ſpots, however, were not at all elevated above the ſurface of the ſkin; and although ſeveral of them were opened and examined, no inſect was found in them. Theſe furrows he has obſerved only on the hands and fingers, having in vain ſought for them on the legs, and other parts of the body, in his children, who had the itch in a high degree."

The appearance of theſe inſects, when viewed through a microſcope, will be beſt underſtood by the figures of them given in the Journal. The firſt of theſe figures repreſents the acarus farinæ; the ſecond and the third are repreſentations of the itch inſect as it appeared through Dr Wichmann's microſcope; and the fourth is a figure of the ſame inſect as given by Bonomo.

From theſe figures, the body of the acarus farinæ appears to be more oblong than that of the itch inſect; and the feet of the latter, it is obſerved, are placed much nearer the head than in moſt other ſpecies of acari, and are ſhorter and thicker. G.

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ſitate to propoſe the exciſion of the part as the *unicum remedium* To this the cook, with ſome heſitation, conſented, and about eight o'clock it was done The ſkin of the arm, from being expoſed to hears and colds, was very thick. The part that was taken out, was about the ſize of a crown piece; and, on account of the parts being enflamed, it bled profuſely. The muſcle beneath appeared livid, as if it had been contuſed by the gripe. Upon examining the exciſed piece, I found that the probe paſſed through only one of the punctures made by the teeth of the dog We dreſſed the wound with lint, moiſtened with ſpirit of wine, in which corroſive ſublimate had been diſſolved, and directed that it ſhould be continually kept moiſt with the ſame. This we judged to be a good after-application, as it acted like a cauſtic, and, at the ſame time, there would be no neceſſity for removing the dreſſings to apply it. The event of this caſe was, that the wound healed up in due time, as other wounds do; and the cook has continued well ever ſince We ſtaid there all night, and were much diſturbed by the yel's of the dog; the next morning his maſter releaſed him from his agony when almoſt expiring, by a diſcharge from a blunderbuſs. The wooden lattice of his kennel was gnawed almoſt through.—The other caſe is as follows: George Lane, groom to J. B Eſq; late of Eſſex-ſtreet in the Strand, was bit by his maſter's terrier dog whilſt on a journey into the country. The dog had been obſerved to be not in his uſual ſpirits when they ſet out from town, and had fought with another terrier dog belonging to the groom, that was tied up in the ſtable, and which had previouſly been in familiarity with him. The dog, on the road, diſcovered encreaſed ſymptoms of a diſordered ſtate, although it was not ſuſpected even then by them, what was the nature of that diſordered ſtate. The groom, conceiving him to be in a fit, got off from his horſe, and, on coming up to examine him, the dog, although bred up in the cloſeſt attachment to the groom, flew at him, and bit him. The dog immediately afterwards daſhed through the next hedge, and ran off in a ſtrait line over the country. The groom purſued him for near a mile, but without ſucceſs, and the dog was never heard of more. The terrier dog that he bit in the ſtable, and that was always after kept tied up in the ſtable, died mad in a fortnight, from the bite. It was on Friday the 10th of June 1785, at nine o'clock at night, that he was bit; and it was on Monday the 13th of June, at five o'clock in the afternoon, that I extirpated the part. The wound was on the external part of his thumb, near to the knuckle. I here had an opportunity of taking away much of the ſurrounding parts, as the wound was not large; and I dreſſed it afterwards with lint, dipped in ſolution of ſublimate, with ſpirits of wine. Two years ſince Mr B informed me that the groom was well; and I know nothing to the contrary, but that he continues ſo to this day.

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Curious Phænomenon reſpecting the Putrefaction of Human Bodies.

I Have ſometimes obſerved a phænomenon to take place during the putrefaction of human bodies, and which I cannot but think of very great importance to be inquired into and known. This is the exhalation of a particular gas, which is the moſt active and dreadful of all corroſive poiſons, and produces moſt ſudden and terrible effects upon a living creature. This I more than once have had an opportunity of remarking in the diſſecting room of Mr Andraví at Paris. I know that the carbonic acid gas produced by the combuſtion of charcoal, from liquors in fermentation, and by the reſpiration of animals, as well as all other elaſtic fluids except vital air, is incapable of ſuſtaining life; but the aeriform fluid, which is exhaled at certain times from animal bodies in putrefaction, is infinitely more noxious than any elaſtic fluid as yet diſcovered; for it not only is incapable of ſuſtaining life in the abſence of vital air, but is dreadfully deleterious, and does not at all ſeem to abate of its corroſive property even in the preſence of the atmoſpherical fluid. So that it is utterly dangerous to approach a body in this ſtate of putrefaction. I have known a gentleman who, by ſlightly touching the inteſtines of a human body beginning to liberate this corroſive gas, was affected with a violent inflammation, which, in a very ſhort ſpace of time, extended up almoſt the entire of his arm, producing an extenſive ulcer of the moſt foul and frightful appearance, which continued for ſeveral months, and reduced him to a miſerable ſtate of emaciation. He then went to the ſouth of France; but whether he died, or eſcaped with the loſs of his arm, I have not been able to learn. This is only one example of many which I have ſeen. I have known a celebrated profeſſor, who was attacked with a violent inflammation of the nares and fauces, from which he with difficulty recovered, by ſtooping for an inſtant over a body which was beginning to give forth this deleterious fluid. It is happy for mankind that this particular ſtage of putrefaction continues but for a few hours; and, what may appear very remarkable, this deſtructive gas is not very diſagreeable in ſmell, and has nothing of that abominable and loathſome feter produced by dead bodies in a leſs dangerous ſtate of corruption; but has a certain ſmell totally peculiar to itſelf, by which it may be inſtantly diſcovered by any one that ever ſmelled it before. This is an object very worthy the attention of phyſicians; it is both extremely intereſting, and very little known; but at the ſame time it is a ſtudy in the higheſt degree unpleaſant, from the deteſtable ſmell and naſtineſs which attend the putrefaction of animal bodies; and a man muſt be armed with uncommon philanthropy and reſolution to attempt it. I think it probable, that there is a rapid fixation of the baſis of vital air in dead bodies at a certain ſtate of putrefaction, on account of the luminous appearance which they ſometimes make, as if all over painted with liquid fire. This phoſphoric ſtate, if I may ſo call it, exiſts but for a few hours at the moſt; and ſometimes affords a more beautiful and brilliant appearance than can be imagined. But whether it takes place in every body, or whether it precedes or follows the exhalation of the corroſive gas above mentioned, I have not been able to diſcover. Nothing has been experienced more deſtructive to the human race, and in the preſent ſtate of our knowledge more unaccountable, than marſh effluvia, which have ſo often ſwept away whole thouſands together, and carried devaſtation and miſery through populous cities and camps. And theſe effluvia we aſcribe to the putrefaction of vegetables, reptiles, inſects, &c. in moiſt and fenny places during the autumnal heats. The plague alſo, which has ſo often threatened to annihilate the human ſpecies, is ſuppoſed to originate from ſimilar cauſes, from the effluvia of different animal and vegetable ſubſtances in putrefaction during the more intemperate ſeaſons. As I know of nothing more active and corroſive in nature than the gas above mentioned, which diſengages from animal bodies in putrefaction, I think it probable, that the ſame gas modified, or mixed, or united with others, may be the occaſion of the plague, &c. If ſo, ſurely it deſerves our attention; and by acquiring a knowledge of its cauſe, nature, and affinities, we may know how either to prevent its production, or protect ourſelves from its influence after it is produced.

Gent. Mag. JAMES ST JOHN.

State

State of the Funds for building a Bridge over the Tay *at* Perth, *and of the Expenditure upon the Work, &c. from its commencement in January 1766, to Whitſunday 1787.*

FUNDS.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
His Majeſty's donation from the annexed eſtates,	4000	0	0			
Ditto of 700 l. for 14 years from ſaid eſtates,	9800	0	0			
Community of the Burgh of Perth, of free gift,	2000	0	0			
Convention of Royal Boroughs, ditto,	500	0	0			
Free-gift ſubſcriptions by noblemen, gentlemen, and others,	4798	17	6			
				21,098	17	6
Tolls collected till they were let in leaſe, - -	1491	17	9¼			
Tack-duties of tolls, from Whitſunday 1772 to Whitſunday 1787, - - - - - - - -	11,222	10	0			
				12,714	7	9¼
Caſual ſums received on various accounts, - - -				950	12	4½
				L. 34,763	17	7¼

Expenditure upon the Work from its beginning in January 1766, till the Bridge was finiſhed in February 1772.

	£.	s.	d.
General incidents reſpecting the management, intereſt of money, prices of lands, &c. - - - - - - - -	2,896	13	5 1/12

Expence of the Maſon *part of the Work.*

	£.	s.	d.
Quarriers and labourers, - - - - -	5532	11	6¼
Maſons, - - - - -	4102	4	4½
Cartage of ſtones, - - - - -	1379	14	0
Overſeers, - - - - -	611	11	3
Boatmen, - - - - -	1216	18	6
Tools for the quarry and for mortar, - -	412	12	0
Iron and lead, - - - - -	681	10	7½
Pozzolane, lime, &c. - - - - -	1047	3	5¼
Incidents, - - - - -	125	12	10½
			15,109 18 7½

Expence of the Wright *part of the Work.*

	£.	s.	d.
Wrights wages and ſawing, - - -	2209	2	2¼
Labourers ſerving wrights, - - -	903	18	3½
Overſeers, - - - - -	467	16	0
Boatmen, - - - - -	63	1	10¾
Liquors and bread in both departments, - -	407	19	4½
Timber and charges, - - - -	2699	9	4¾
Iron work for engines, &c. ropes, nails, &c. -	1542	16	2¼
Incidents, - - - -	145	16	11¼
			8,440 0 2¼
			26,446 12 3½

Expenditure from February 1772 to Whitſunday 1787.

	£.	s.	d.
Repairs, - - - - -	362	15	10
Intereſt on borrowed money, - - -	5114	0	1¼
Prices of lands purchaſed, - - -	648	10	2⅔
Incidents, comprehending gratuities to Mr Smeaton, &c. including allowance for ſubſcriptions not paid and irrecoverable, &c. - - - -	1491	19	2½
			7,617 5 4 1/12
			34,063 17 7¼
Lent to the town of Perth, on bond, at 4 per cent. towards the 1500 l. fund to be laid out for repairs, - - - -			700 0 0
			L. 34,763 17 7¼

HYMN

HYMN *to* MODESTY. *By* Peter Pindar.

O MODESTY! thou shy and bashful maid,
Don't of a simple shepherd be afraid;
Wert thou MY lamb——with SWEETEST GRASS I'd treat thee—
I am no wolf so savage that should eat thee:
Then haste with me, O Nymph, to dwell,
And give a Goddess to my cell.

Thy fragrant breast, like Alpine snows so white,
Where all the nestling Loves delight to lie;
Thine eyes, that shed the milder light
Of NIGHT's pale wand'rer o'er her cloudless sky,
O Nymph, my panting wishing bosom warm,
And beam around me,—what a world of charm!
Then haste with me, O Nymph, to dwell,
And give a Goddess to my cell.

Thy flowing ringlets, that luxuriant spread,
And hide thy bosom with an envious shade;
Thy polish'd cheek so dimpled, where the rose
In all the bloom of rip'ning summer blows;
Thy lusc'ious lips, that heavenly dreams inspire,
By Beauty form'd, and loaded with Desire;
With sorrow, and with wonder, LO! I see
(What melting treasures!) thrown away on THEE.
Then haste with me, O Nymph, to dwell,
And give a Goddess to my cell.

Thou knowest not that bosom's fair design;
And as for those two pouting lips divine,
Thou think'st them form'd alone for simple chat—
To bill so happy with thy fav'rite dove,
And playful force, with sweetly fondling love,
Their kisses on a lap dog or a cat.
Then haste with me, meek maid, to dwell,
And give a Goddess to my cell.

Such thoughts thy sweet simplicity produces!
But I can point out far sublimer uses;
Uses the very best of men esteem—
Of which thine innocence did never dream:
Then haste with me, meek maid, to dwell,
And give a Goddess to my cell.

Oh! fly from IMPUDENCE, the brazen rogue,
Whose flippant tongue hath got the IRISH BROGUE;
Whose hands would pluck thee like the fairest flow'r,
Thy cheeks, eyes, forehead, lips, and neck devour:
Shun, shun that Caliban, and with me dwell:
Then come and give a Goddess to my cell.

The world, O simple maid, is full of art,
Would turn thee pale and fill with dread thy heart,
Did'st thou perceive but half the snares
The DEVIL for charms like thine prepares!
Then haste, O Nymph, with me to dwell,
And give a Goddess to my cell.

From morn to eve my kiss of speechless love
Thy eye's mild beam and blushes shall improve;
And lo! from our so innocent embrace,
Young MODESTIES shall spring, a numerous race!
The blushing girls in EV'RY THING like THEE
The bashful boys PRODIGIOUSLY like ME!
Then haste with me, O Nymph, to dwell,
And give a Goddess to my cell.

ELEGY on the Death of a Servant, who, after he had left his Place, officiated as Master of a Sunday School

THE Leasowe's* plaintive Bard long since has told
The pomp which leads the wealthy to the tomb,
And when in death some rural Alcon's cold,
To sleep unnoted is his certain doom;
Save when the† Muse with votive song attends;
Save when she sweetly pours the fun'ral ray,
To weeping neighbours, and to drooping friends,
His mildly shining virtues to display.
More venal now are found the sons of Verse!
To lowly worth will no one strike the lyre?
Or tell the pangs the needy widow pierce,
When falls the object of her fond desire?
Trust me, the rich, the pow'rful, and the brave,
Have not for theirs alone the wreath of fame;
If worth approves, e'en from the turfy grave
His share with justice may the peasant claim.
Slow through the church-way path, on rustic bier,
The corpse was carried to the grass-grown sod,
O'er which my Muse will proudly drop a tear:
"An Honest Man's the noblest work of God."
Such wert thou, Damon, be that honor thine;
Full long thou wert the victim of disease,
In pain and sickness didst thou patient pine‡,
Unfelt the transport of a moment's ease.
Ye sons of plenty, ye but little know
(Tho' soft compassion in your breasts resides)
The veriest bitter in the cup of woe,
Which pallid poverty perforce imbibes.
Does sickness warn—it is your hour to die?—
Your wedded mate, your babes afford relief—
'Tis fond affection moistens every eye,
'Tis fond affection softens all your grief.—
Their present sorrow time shall lenient heal,
While wealth a decent ease shall not withhold.
Their tranquil hearts a steady calm shall feel,
Nor know of want, but when by pity told.

* *See Shenstone's Third Elegy.*
† *The faithful Muse with votive song attends.*
‡ *A painful decline brought him to his grave.*

Go to the ſtraw thatch'd cot and ope the door,
There on th' expiring object fix thine eyes!
Loud ſhrieks his Spouſe, his offſpring loud deplore,
While he in agony but ſcarcely ſighs.
To loſe the Huſband and the Sire is pain,
'Tis pain to leave the Children and the Wife;
But who this ſeparation can ſuſtain,
When thus the living loſe the means of life?
Where ſhall the helpleſs mourner comfort find?
What ſhall arreſt her long-continued tear?—
Thy lord could boaſt an honeſt ſoul and mind,
A Chriſtian heart both humble and ſincere
When ſickneſs waſted, when no ſtrength remain'd,
The needful requiſites of food to earn,
The myſtery of letters he explain'd,
And liſping infants came of him to learn.
Ye ſmiling innocents, who thus could keep
The Sabbath's reſt from vice and folly freed,
May you the harveſt of your labour reap,
And all the precepts of the goſpel read!
As learning frowns not on your lowly birth,
Ye ſcholars young, in artleſs lines relate,
Upon that ſtone which props the briar'd earth,
The ſad memorial of your teacher's fate.
The record there your grateful hands ſhall trace,
(As knowledge now may be the pauper's meed),
Pleas'd, your deſcendants oft with modeſt grace,
With honeſt pity thus ſhall mournful read,

THE EPITAPH.

A Servant honeſt, and a Maſter juſt,
A Parent tender, and a Huſband kind,
Here mould'ring mingles with his native duſt,
His trembling ſoul to Heaven's beheſt conſign'd.
To Him, whoſe ravens could the Prophet feed,
With fervent zeal he breath'd his lateſt pray'r;
For thoſe he left in poverty and need,
He aſk'd his pity, and implor'd his care.
May he propitious, hear that fond requeſt,
Without whoſe will not e'en the ſparrows fall;
And in this grave theſe meaner aſhes reſt,
'Till the laſt ſentence be pronounc'd on all!

EMOLA.

Dr Johnſon's Ghoſt to Mrs Piozzi.

WHEN Streatham ſpread its plenteous board,
I open'd Learning's valued hoard,
And as I feaſted, proſ'd:
Good things I ſaid, good things I eat,
I gave you knowledge for your meat,
And thought th' account was cloſ'd.
If obligations ſtill I ow'd,
You ſold each item to the crowd,
I ſuffer'd by the tale;
For God's ſake, Madam, let me reſt,
Nor longer vex your quondam gueſt,
—I'll pay you for your *ale*.

ODE *to* REFLECTION.

'TWAS when Nature's darling child,
Flora, fann'd by Zephyrs mild,
The gorgeous canopy outſpread
O'er the ſun's declining head,
Winding from the buz of day,
Thus a bard attun'd his lay:
Nobleſt gift to mortals given,
Bright Reflection! child of Heav'n,
Goddeſs of the ſpeaking eye,
Glancing thro' eternity.
Rob'd in intellectual light,
Come, with all thy charms bedight
Tho' nor fame nor ſplendid worth
Mark thy humble votary's birth,
Snatch'd by thee from cank'ring Care,
I defy the fiend Deſpair;
All the joys that Bacchus loves,
All inglorious pleaſure proves;
All the fleeting modiſh toys
Buoy'd by Folly's frantic noiſe,
All, except the ſacred lore,
Flowing from thy boundleſs ſtore!
For when thy bright form appears,
Even wild Confuſion hears;
Chaos glows, impervious Night
Shrinks from thy all-piercing ſight.
Yet, alas! what vain extremes
Mortals prove in Error's ſchemes,
Sunk profound in torpor's trance,
Or with levity they dance;
Or in murmurs deep, the ſoul
Thinks its bliſs beyond the pole,
Bounding ſwift o'er time and place,
Vacant ſtill thro' boundleſs ſpace,
Leaving happineſs at home,
Thus the mental vagrants roam.
But when thou, with ſober mien,
Deign'ſt to bleſs this wayward ſcene,
Like Aurora ſhining clear,
O'er th' ideal hemiſphere;
Who but hears a ſoothing ſtrain
Warbling "Heaven's ways are plain?"
Who but hears the charmer ſay,
"The e obſcure the living ray?"
Self love, the ſouleſt imp of Night,
That ever ſtain'd the virgin light;
Coward wretch, who ſhuns to ſhare,
Or ſoothe the woes which others bear;
Envy, with an eagle's eye,
Scandal's tales that never die;
Int'reſt vile with countleſs tongues,
Trembling for ideal wrongs;
Flatt'ry baſe, with ſupple knee,
Cringing low ſervility;
Prejudice, with eyes aſkew,
Still ſuſpecting aught that's new;
Would but men from theſe refrain
Eden's bowers would bloom again;
Doubts in embryo melt away,
Truth's eternal ſun-beams play.

W. HAMILTON REID.

HI-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY.

Vienna, Aug. 2. Accounts received by Prince Gallitzin, from the Ruſſian army, mention a third engagement between the Ruſſian and Turkiſh fleets in the Dnieper [p. 347.], on the 12th of July, in which the Turks loſt a frigate, a large gun-boat, and a galley. The Captain Pacha was forced to quit the mouth of the Dnieper, and on the following night the Prince of Naſſau began the bombardment of Oczakow, with ſuch ſucceſs as to ſet fire to the town in various places. Prince Potemkin had likewiſe inveſted it by land; but as his heavy artillery was not then arrived, he had not been able to begin a regular ſiege. *Lond. gaz.*

Vienna, July 19. The laſt accounts from the Prince de Cobourg mention, that after his junction with the Ruſſians he was advancing, on the 2d, towards Choczim. *Lond. gaz.*

Vienna, Aug. 2. By advices from the combined army near Choczim we learn, that during the night of the 20th of July, three Auſtrian and two Ruſſian batteries were opened, and continued playing againſt the fortreſs with great briſkneſs till day-break, when the batteries from Braha recommenced. This mode of attack was continued till the night of the 23d, by which time all the houſes in the upper part of the town, the principal magazine, he corn-mill, the arſenal, with the adjoining houſes (the Pacha's excepted) were reduced to aſhes. The paliſades on this ſide of the fortreſs, and the gabions placed on the baſtions were all conſumed by the flames. *Lond. gaz.*

Later accounts mention, that the proviſions in the fortreſs having been entirely deſtroyed by the fire from the batteries, the Prince de Cobourg and Gen. Solticow on the 26th of July ſummoned the place to ſurrender; but the garriſon having deſired a delay of three days for deliberation, and a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities, their requeſt was complied with. *Lond. gaz.*

Vienna, July 30. Letters from Semlin of the 23d inſtant mention, that on the preceding day two ſmart attacks had been made by the Turks on the Imperial poſts near the Save, in which the Turks were repulſed, but the loſs on both ſides was pretty conſiderable. *Lond. gaz.*

Vienna, Aug. 6. Intelligence is received from the army in Tranſylvania, that on the 17th of July laſt, Col. Schultz, of Szelker's Huſſars, who occupied the paſs of Bozza, being informed that a corps of the enemy, to the number of 10,000 men, with artillery, were in motion on the ſide of Valeny, towards Koningſberg, he went to reconnoitre them, when he found that they had already puſhed their advanced poſts to Lobkowitzer-Schantz, and that about 6000 horſe and 2000 foot were incamped with their right wing extending to the mountains of Tattaz, whilſt their left was covered by the foreſt ſituated within the Auſtrian frontiers, which determined Col. Schultz to diſtribute his corps at the ſeveral forts on the line, and to paſs the night under arms.

The next morning advice was received of the enemy having begun to entrench themſelves near Lobkowitzer-Schantz; and at the ſame moment the detachments were ſeen advancing along the mountains in ſuch great numbers that the Auſtrian advanced guard were forced to retire on all ſides to the main army.

About two o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy's van approached the front of the Auſtrians, whilſt another Turkiſh detachment filed off towards the foreſt, and the greateſt part of the cavalry diſmounted, and fixed fifty-one ſtandards in the ground.

The fire of the artillery and muſquetry having continued for ſome time on both ſides, a party of the Auſtrian cavalry at length put the Turkiſh infantry to flight.

But the enemy being continually reinforced from a corps de reſerve which they had left in the rear, they renewed the attack with the greateſt fury, which laſted the whole night.

In the morning of the 19th, Col. Schultz being reinforced by a ſquadron of the Huſſars of Leopold-Toſcany, under the command of Count Wibiorſki, The Turks were totally defeated, compelled to abandon their camp, and to retreat to Valeny, a violent ſtorm, and the approach of night, preventing the Auſtrians from purſuing them.

The loſs of the Auſtrians in this action was 6 men killed and 32 wounded; whilſt that of the Turks amounted to 133 men left dead on the field, five taken, and 27 horſes killed. They had beſides carried away the preceding day 76 men killed, and carried away with them 19 waggons filled with the dead, and about 300 wounded; ſo that their whole loſs may be computed at 400 killed and 300 wounded. *Lond. gaz.*

Vienna, Aug. 6. On Saturdy laſt Marſhal Laudohn received the Emperor's orders to take the command of the army in Croatia. *Lond. gaz.*

RUSSIA.

The following is the declaration of the Empreſs, (dated, Peterſburg, June 30. in conſequence of the King of Sweden's anſwer to her ambaſſador's reſcript, [p. 298.]

" It was towards the end of the laſt winter that the armaments by ſea and land began to ſhew themſelves in Sweden.—Whiſpers were purpoſely circulated in the kingdom, as if Ruſſia meditated an attack. In proportion as theſe preparations advanced, and as they believed they had made an impreſſion on ſome national ſpirits, the cabinet of Stockholm began to extend rumours of the ſame kind even to foreign courts. The Empreſs has the ſatisfaction to learn that theſe inſinuations have every where failed of their aim. In truth, the courts of Europe are too enlightened to believe that Ruſſia, after having for ſo long a time maintained a pacific ſyſtem in regard to Sweden, had choſen to depart from it in the moment when ſhe was engaged in a war ſo ſerious as that in which the Ottoman Porte had involved her.

In the mean time, the Empreſs, attentive to every thing which paſſed in a place ſo adjacent to her territories, judged it neceſſary, on the information and advice which ſhe received, not to neglect to take meaſures of precaution. But anxious to avoid every thing which might give umbrage or excite alarm, ſhe contented herſelf with ordering to Finland a ſlight reinforcement of troops, and with eſtabliſhing in this province magazines, proportioned to their number, and indiſpenſably neceſſary to their ſubſiſtence. In fine, repoſing on the innocence and rectitude of her intentions, on the religious tenor of the perpetual treaty ſubſiſting between the empire of Ruſſia and the kingdom of Sweden, and above all, not knowing of any one object of diſcuſſion, open or concealed, between the two courts, the amicable correſpondence, on the contrary, continuing as uſual between them —ſhe had undoubtedly every right to think, that ſtrong as might be the ambition, the uneaſineſs, and the envy of the Imperial powers, the true motives that could impel the Swediſh monarch to make war on her, muſt be repreſſed by the reſpect to good faith, which ought to actuate the hearts of ſovereigns more even than of other men; by the impoſſibility of giving any colour of equity to the flight which he wiſhed to give to his paſſions; and, in fine, by [illegible] obſtacle equally ſtrong, that of the [illegible]an compact he had made with his people, not to undertake any war without aſſembling, conſulting and obtaining the conſent of his ſubjects.

Nothing could prove more effectually the ſatisfaction which ſhould have been placed in her Imperial Majeſty's various aſſurances, than the reſolution which ſhe took of detaching from the fleet deſtined for the Archipelago, a ſquadron of only three ſhips, which ſhe ſent to ſea in the beginning of this month, notwithſtanding the poſitive advices ſhe had of all the Swediſh fleet being cruiſing in the Baltic. Theſe ſhips, three days after their departure from the port of Cronſtadt, fell in, off the iſle of Dago, with the Swediſh fleet, which detached a frigate, the captain of which came aboard of the ſhip of the Vice Admiral Vanderſeer, who commanded this little ſquadron. The captain of the frigate announced to the Vice Adm. the preſence of the Duc de Sudermania, the King's brother, the commander of the Swediſh fleet, and required the ſalute. The Vice Admiral replied, that by the 17th article of the treaty of Abo, no ſalute could take place between the Ruſſian and Swediſh fleets; but that reſpecting, in the perſon of the Duc de Sudermania, the couſin-german of the Empreſs, and the brother of the King of Sweden, he had no difficulty in rendering to theſe diſtinctions all the honours that were due. He then ordered a ſalute with thirteen guns, and ſent an officer on board the Duke's ſhip to pay his compliments, and to announce to him at the ſame time, that it was to his perſon only that the honours were addreſſed. The anſwer of the Duke of Sudermania was, that although he was not ignorant of the tenor of the convention made between the courts of Sweden and Ruſſia, in regard to the ſalute, he would not accept of that which was to be rendered, unleſs it was given to the Swediſh flag, as he had received the moſt preciſe orders from the King, his brother, to make that flag reſpected in every place, and on every occaſion.

The Empreſs had hardly had time to make her complaints on the injuſtice and irregularity

gularity of this proceeding to the court of Stockholm, when ſhe was informed of the proceeding ſtill leſs expected, of the diſmiſſion of her miniſter from the Swediſh court and territories. The pretended reaſons of this meaſure are expoſed in the declaration of the King made to the miniſters of foreign courts. Theſe reaſons are not calculated to impoſe on the moſt unenlightened, and they therefore require no anſwer; but one cannot help obſerving, that it is the firſt example of the kind by which a ſovereign aſſured his ſubjects of the pacific and benevolent ſentiments he entertained towards them.

In the mean time the Empreſs, reſolved to continue to the laſt in the principles of moderation ſhe had profeſſed, confined her reſentment of this proceeding to the reciprocity which ſhe was naturally authoriſed to uſe in regard to the miniſter of the King of Sweden. She ſignified to him to quit her court in the ſame ſpace of time which had been fixed for her miniſter at Stockholm. The only difference in the proceeding was, that all falſe and inſidious imputation was carefully avoided.—This difference has been eſtabliſhed and demonſtrated indeed by the good faith which has accompanied the cauſe of the Empreſs, and the breach of faith which has marked the whole conduct of the King of Sweden.

Notwithſtanding theſe ſcenes, which threatened an almoſt inevitable war, the Empreſs was pleaſed to cheriſh hopes that the amicable explanations which the Swediſh monarch had himſelf promiſed the foreign powers, might yet tend to preſerve the good harmony and neighbourhood, which no one reaſon of ſtate on either ſide tended to interrupt. But this hope is totally vaniſhed. She learns that on the 21ſt or 22d of this month the troops of the King of Sweden having fallen haſtily on the frontiers of Ruſſia, have carried off the money depoſited in ſeveral cuſtomhouſes, have penetrated to the environs of Nieſlot, and have even opened the ſiege of its caſtle.

It is by a ſeries of violent proceedings, of which every one infringes on the rights the moſt generally received among civilized nations, that the King of Sweden, without having complained of one grievance againſt Ruſſia, hath at length puſhed to the uttermoſt the moderation of the Empreſs, and has obliged her to have recourſe to the only remedy which is left her, of repelling force by force. It is with regret that ſhe iſſues her orders to the commanders of her forces by land and ſea. In making known this reſolution, as well as the motives that have provoked her to it, to the friendly powers, ſhe proteſts to them that the King of Sweden is alone reſponſible to God, to the world, and to his own people, for all the calamities to which his ambition and injuſtice may give riſe.

[For the accounts publiſhed by authority, of the engagement between the Ruſſian and Swediſh fleets in the Gulf of Finland, ſee p. 348.]

Copenhagen, Aug. 9. A ſhip arrived here from Cronſtadt brings intelligence, that Admiral Greig having got his fleet repaired, had again put to ſea, and was at anchor off Zieſkier ſome days ago. *Lond. Gaz.*

SWEDEN.

Helſingfors, July 12. Hoſtilities having been commenced on the frontiers of Finland between a body of Ruſſian light troops and a detachment of the Swedes poſted on the bridge of Pomalafund, war is now looked upon as declared between the two countries. Brig. Gen. Hatſiehr, who commands in this part of Finland, after leaving a ſufficient body to guard the above bridge, and the other paſſes into Swediſh Finland, marched with the reſt of his troops to Niſlot, which he immediately took, and inveſted the citadel.

Another corps under the command of Maj.-Gen. Armfeldt, encamped near Elime, have penetrated into the Ruſſian territory, and, among other paſſes, have poſſeſſed themſelves of Pytis.

Two Ruſſian frigates, the Jaroſlaw of 32, and the Hector, of 26 guns, have been taken and carried into the road of Sweaburg. Several ſhips belonging to the ſubjects of neutral powers, together with ſeveral Ruſſian merchantmen, had alſo been taken, and brought into this port; but orders were immediately given for their releaſe, with liberty to purſue their voyage to Peterſburg, and the maſters of theſe ſhips are to be indemniſied for their loſs of time. *Lond. Gaz.*

Elſinore, Aug. 12. Between Saturday and Sunday laſt, a party of Ruſſians from the men of war lying in this roadſtead landed in Sweden, and burnt a ſmall fiſher-town, called Rowe. Luckily no lives were loſt, and the Ruſſians gain very little credit by this pitiful undertaking. The inhabitants of Holſinburg and villages

lages along ſhore have left their habitations from an apprehenſion of their ſharing the ſame fate; but as the Ruſſian ſhips ſailed this morning, we think they will return again to their reſpective abodes.

DENMARK.

The Count de Bernſtorff, firſt miniſter of ſtate, has announced to the Sweediſh and other foreign ambaſſadors, the intention of this court to afford Ruſſia the ſuccours ſtipulated for by the treaties ſubſiſting between the two ſtates.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Hague, Aug. 9. The laſt memorial, delivered on the 29th of July, by the Count de St Prieſt, to the Preſident of their High Mightineſſes, is of the following tenor:

"High and Mighty Lords, Mynheer Van Berkenrode, your High Mightineſſes ambaſſador, having requeſted an explanation relative to an embarkment which Mr Conway, governor of Pondicherry, made in the month of February laſt, the under-ſigned ambaſſador is ordered to inform you, that the King, his maſter, has not received any direct information of the ſaid embarkment, and therefore his Majeſty is not able to give your High Mightineſſes the ſatisfaction of ſuch explanation, which in that reſpect you meant to require. That all that the King can ſay, is, that the warlike preparations, which unexpectedly the court of London was making at the latter end of the month of September of the laſt year, put his Majeſty under the neceſſity, not only to arm on his part, but alſo to take the neceſſary precautions for the ſecurity of his poſſeſſions in the Eaſt Indies; that he in like manner conſidered himſelf bound to take upon himſelf the care of the Dutch poſſeſſions in that part of the world, as being then the only ally of the Republic, which, by inteſtine commotions, was at that time divided and diſjointed.

That as ſoon as it was agreed with the court of London to diſarm, the King ſent new orders to India; and his Majeſty makes no doubt but that Mr Conway will, if in fact he has undertaken any thing in the matter, haſten to reſtore matters to their former ſtate.

The King flatters himſelf, that the foregoing explanation will not only take away all that uneaſineſs which your High Mightineſſes might have entertained, but will alſo extend to a further proof of the ſentiments of friendſhip and concern which his Majeſty has for the Republic, in whoſe proſperity and ſafety he ſo much intereſts himſelf."

AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS.

On Monday, Aug. 4. the day fixed for ſhutting the ſeminary at Bruſſels, the people aſſembled on the Grand Place, and on the quays: the troops were under arms, the cannon were charged; and every precaution being taken to enforce obedience to the Emperor's orders, and prevent an inſurrection, the mob were deſired to diſperſe; but as they were unarmed, and had committed no violence, but were ſimple ſpectators, they did not imagine that coercive meaſures would be taken to drive them away, and continued, after repeated admonitions, to look on; until an officer of grenadiers, pretending to have felt a ſtone graze his hat, gave orders to fire: and the whole diviſion, conſiſting of four hundred men, diſcharged their muſkets on the unoffending populace.—Nine were killed on the ſpot, eight have ſince died of their wounds, and eighty were carried to the hoſpital; thirty of whom cannot recover. Among thoſe that fell were two foreigners, accidentally croſſing at the unhappy moment. A woman and a child in her arms were both killed, as ſhe was ſerving behind her counter.—The mob immediately diſperſed; but meaſures ſo ſanguinary and wanton can only tend to alienate the affections of the few remaining loyaliſts.

Thurſday night, Aug. 7. the gates were ſhut, and perſons of rank forbidden to go out till next morning; yet Mr Vandernoot contrived to make his eſcape, though all the carriages were examined that were ſeen on the road next day, and the ſtricteſt watch has been kept ever ſince.

FRANCE.

An arret of the King's council of ſtate, dated Aug. 8. has been publiſhed, which fixes the meeting of the grand aſſembly of the ſtates general of the kingdom, to the 1ſt of May 1789.

Another arret was publiſhed on Aug. 16. concerning the form of payment of annuities and other payments from the royal offices. After a long preamble, enumerating the diſappointments from the failure of the revenues, &c. &c. and ſtating that it is expected the reſult of the ſtates general will certainly produce an equilibrium between the revenues and the expences, it concludes with the following articles:

1. "From

1. "From the date of this arret to Dec. 31. all gratifications, favours, &c. to be paid in royal treafury bills; penfions already reduced, in ready cafh; all others, three fifths in money and two in bills.

2. Salaries, wages for fervice, &c. not exceeding 1200 livres (about 50 l. Sterling), to be received in ready money. Thofe above that fum to 3000, five-eighths in money, and three-eighths in bills. Above 3000 up to any fum, three-fifths in money, and two in bills.

3. The intereft of money advanced to the treafury, as a pledge for places and offices in the finance, &c. fhall be paid five-eighths in money, and three-eighths in bills; the intereft of taxations, rights of exercife, or penfence, with other retributions, annexed to the faid places or offices, half in money, and half in bills.

4. All other expences of the different departments, except the troops pay, and thofe that from their nature muft be in ready money, three-fifths in money, and two-fifths in bills.

5. All perpetual rents or annuities under the crown, lefs than the fum of 500 livres, to be paid in ready money. Thofe above that fum to 1200, five-eighths money, three-eighths in bills. Thofe above, as high as any fum, three-fifths in money, two in bills.

6. All thefe bills to bear the intereft of five per cent. and to be received in the next loan of 90 millions, announced in the edict of laft November.

7. The bills to be figned and controlled by the clerks of the royal treafury.

8. The payment in money and bills to begin the 1ft of September next, when the bills will be ready.

9. All the reimburfements for capitals and premiums refulting from loans, &c. fhall be retarded for a year, but bear the intereft, on the fame footing as it was eftablifhed at the opening of the loans.

10. The affignments and bills of the royal domains, &c. to be renewed for a year, and the intereft to be paid as ufual.

11. The faid bills to be annexed to the accounts of the finances, his Majefty's intention being to fubmit the whole to the ftates-general, when they fhall be aſſembled in May next.

The intereft for the feventy millions of livres his Majefty borrowed of the Caiſſe d'Eſcompte in February 1788, is to be paid in ready money, without any deduction whatever."

After the above arret appeared every body crouded to the Caiſſe d'Eſcompte to change their notes. The run was ſo great, that it was impoſſible to continue their payments for any length of time; and accordingly, two days after, (on the 18th), an arret was iſſued, by which the public are aſſured, that the Caiſſe has a ſufficient fund to anſwer all its demands, but that it is impoſſible, however advantageous their ſituation is, to anſwer the ſame in the rapid and alarming manner ſuch demands are made. In order therefore to protect the Caiſſe, the King, in his council, authoriſes the caſhier general of the Caiſſe to pay to the bearers of notes until Jan. 1. 1789, who do not chuſe to keep ſuch in circulation, the amount of the ſame in good deeds, and bills of exchange on particulars: At the ſame time ordering, that the bills of the Caiſſe d'Eſcompte ſhall be paid and received as heretofore, in all general and particular Caiſſes but in Paris only. Forbidding the holders of ſuch, from inſtituting any proceſs for payment until the 1ſt of January next; and alſo all notaries and other officers of juſtice, from acting in any proceſs on account thereof until the ſame period; reſerving to himſelf and his council the cogniſance of all conteſts relative thereto, and interdicting the ſame in all his courts, and from other judges.

The ambaſſadors from Tippoo Saib, who arrived lately at Marſeilles, and were there received with the moſt diſtinguiſhed honours, have been preſented to the royal family. The ceremony took place at Verſailles on Sunday Auguſt 10. A ſplendid throne was prepared *dans la ſalle d'Hercule* (Hercules's hall, in the King's palace at Verſailles), and on that throne the King received them. The proceſſion attending their introduction was very magnificent. The Queen preceded, in a beautiful white dreſs, elegantly embroidered with variegated flowers. Her breaſt and ſleeve-knots, of rich diamonds, dazzled the eyes of the gazing admirers, but chiefly her *aigret*, which was compoſed of brilliants of the moſt pure water. The Duke of Bourbon was in the royal retinue. The other princes of the blood did not attend. When his Majeſty had reached the throne, and the etiquette of placing the Queen, the royal brothers, and the Princeſſes Eliſabeth de Provence and d'Artois on his right and left, the three ambaſſadors advanced in ſolemn ſtate, without muſic, accompanied by twenty-

twenty-four attendants in their Indian dreſſes and muſlin turbans, beſpangled with ſilver and gold. One of them carried a preſent for the Queen in his hands, ſhut up in a kind of box; it was thought to be pearls. The preſentation was ſoon over, and they returned to Trianon, where they had ſlept the preceding evening, and where they dined in their own way. In the afternoon they returned to Verſailles to enjoy the curious diſplay of waters, with which they were exceedingly pleaſed.

Particulars of the preſents ſent by Tippoo Sultan to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty: A remiſſion, in the firſt place, of 19 lacks of rupees, balance acknowledged in his favour by the Marquis de Buſſy, General Duchemin, and M. de Suffrein, on account of the war. A crown, valued at 12 lacks. A ſtar, and ornaments for the ribband, eſtimated alſo at 12 lacks. A ſword, half a lack. Pearls to the Queen, worth 12 lacks, and a bed of ſolid gold. In all above half a crore of rupees; or conſiderably more than half a million Sterling.

London, Aug. 30. Advice is received from France, that on Monday evening laſt, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty was pleaſed to ſend a letter of diſmiſſion to the Archbiſhop of Sens, his Majeſty's principal miniſter, and to Monſ. Lamoignon, keeper of the ſeals; and that Monſ. Necker was reinſtated in his office of Director General of the Finances.

The immediate cauſe of the prime miniſter's diſmiſſion, was the diſorder and confuſion which his edicts of the 16th and 18th inſtant have occaſioned, and which made it abſolutely neceſſary. His diſmiſſal was particularly ſudden, nor was it expected till three days preceding, by the beſt informed people; it was followed by that of the whole party who have ſo ſtrongly adviſed the King to contend with his parliaments. The foremoſt of theſe were, the Comte de Brienne miniſter of the war department, and M. de Lamoignon keeper of the ſeals, now diſplaced.—This change was ſo well received in Paris, that the ſtocks roſe inſtantly nearly 15 per cent.

ENGLAND.

London, Aug. 5. Laſt week the ſeſſions for the county of Norfolk ended, when that happened, which was never known to happen in the county before; the different keepers of the priſons in the county came forward, and informed the court, they had no priſoners to bring before them, which happily ſurpriſed them; in fact, the conduct of the magiſtrates in the county of Norfolk is truly a pattern for other counties to go by: the exiſting laws, thus managed, are fully ſufficient.

Brighton, Aug. 6. This day about twelve o'clock, the ſtand on the race-ground was crowded with the nobility, gentry, and others, to ſee three pitched battles on a ſtage erected for that purpoſe before the ſtand. The firſt was between Watſon and Jones. They both fought with great ſpirit for 18 minutes, and aimed moſt of the blows at the head. Jones, finding himſelf too weak for any hopes of ſucceſs, yielded to Watſon. The ſecond battle was between Ward and Reynolds. Ward (not the Briſtol man) was evidently the ſtrongeſt, and fought manfully; but Reynolds ſhifted, ſhewed but little ſport, and on the firſt fair blow on the face, gave it up. The third battle was between Tyne and Earl. Earl was the taller man, and a ſhoe-maker by trade; Tyne is a tailor, and has fought ſeveral battles. They both, from the firſt ſet-to, ſhewed great courage, and waſted but little time in manœuvring. Tyne appeared to have moſt ſkill; but Earl fought very faſt, and generally threw him. In the ſecond round, Tyne's right eye was cloſed up, and in a few rounds more he cut Earl terribly over the face in ſeveral places, and aimed moſt of his blows at the head and breaſt. However, after a dreadful conflict of 48 minutes, Tyne ſtruck Earl under the left ſide, and immediately cloſed in, and threw him a moſt dreadful fall, which killed him inſtantly. Several ſurgeons, who were preſent, endeavoured to bleed him, and otherwiſe uſe their ſkill; but all to no purpoſe. His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales has declared that he would have ſome ſettlement made on the neareſt relation of the deceaſed; but that, on account of the dreadful example he had then witneſſed, he would never more either ſee or patroniſe another ſtage-fight.

London, Aug. 16. A few days ſince was executed at Chelmsford, in Eſſex, purſuant to his ſentence, Thomas Hogg, for a highway robbery, who acknowledged the juſtneſs of his puniſhment, and behaved as became his melancholy ſituation. A few minutes before the platform dropped, he deſired to ſpeak to a perſon who had frequently viſited him during his confinement: to this perſon he ſaid, that he could not die in peace, if

if he did not diſcloſe ſome particulars of his life, which hitherto he had concealed; one was, that about 12 or 13 years ago he ſhot a gentleman dead at Tunbridge, on the highway, whom he robbed; that not long after, he alſo ſhot another gentleman at Chelſea, on the highway, whom he left for dead, but who, he was afterwards informed, is ſtill alive; and alſo that he committed a rape upon a girl about thirteen years of age, who died in conſequence thereof three days after; ſaid that he had been tried 13 times; was once before condemned at this place for a highway robbery, about 12 years ago, and three times ſentenced for tranſportation, which ſeveral ſentences were mitigated through the intereſt of his friends. He acknowledged that many robberies were committed by him in company with others on the highway, near Ilford and Romford, ſince Chriſtmas laſt; and in ſhort, that he had been guilty of every thing that was wicked. This unfortunate man, who was about 30 years of age, has left a wife and five ſmall children to bewail his untimely fate. He exhorted the ſpectators moſt earneſtly, that his dreadful ſituation might make a proper impreſſion on their minds.

London, Aug. 23. It will give real pleaſure to every friend of religion and humanity, to read the following account of the number of children taught in the ſeveral Sunday Schools eſtabliſhed in the Hundred of Salford only, as collected from the accounts ſent in from the ſeveral ſchools, to the committee of the ſchools in Mancheſter.

Rochdale	426	Walkden Moor	362
Newton Heath	80	Langley	120
Pitſworth	40	Edenfield	90
Cheetham	67	Eccles	89
Bolton	950	Redivals	120
Ridgley	430	Droyſden	120
Whitefield	187	Broom-houſe-lane	80
Edgeworth and Quarlton	199	Aſhton-under-line	406
Auſtenſhaw	84	Entwiſtle	102
Rivington	233	Bury	289
Walmeſley Chapel	83	Tottingham	140
Longworth	68	Elton	90
Smithels	230	Heywood	266
Denton and Houghton	100	Beldingſtone	130
Hey Chapel	445	Affoſide	70
Loſtock	146	Total	6548
Worſley	306		

If to this be added 4000 in the towns of Mancheſter and Salford, it will appear that the number of children taught in the Sunday Schools in the Hundred of Salford only, amounts to 10,548.

The following is an account of the ſtock purchaſed by the commiſſioners for reducing the national debt.

Conſols, 3 per cent,	L. 1,327,350
Reduced, Ditto,	559,000
Old South Sea,	547,000
New South Sea,	318,500
3 per cent. 1751,	122,300
	L. 2,874,150

SCOTLAND.

The annual convention of royal burghs, which roſe on Thurſday July 10. agreed to contribute 300l. Sterling towards improving the harbour of North Berwick, by three yearly inſtalments of 100 l. each. They alſo agreed to contribute 400 l. Sterling towards improving the harbour of Rothſay, by four annual inſtalments of 100 l each. Having heard from Mr Walter Roſs a ſtate of the tranſactions reſpecting the bill for regulating the internal government of royal burghs before parliament, they remitted to the annual committee, with conventional powers, to take every neceſſary and effectual meaſure in their power for oppoſing the bill paſſing into a law. Ordered the bill to be printed, and a copy of it to be ſent to each of the royal burghs, with a liſt of the perſons names in the reſpective burghs, who ſubſcribed the petitions to parliament for having the bill brought in; with ſuch inſtructions as might be thought neceſſary for the information and direction of the burghs.

There was laid before the convention, a petition from the noblemen, gentlemen, heritors, and proprietors of that tract of coaſt ſituated betwixt Loſſiemouth and Rattray-head; as alſo, of the magiſtrates and town-council of Banff; praying that it might pleaſe the convention to paſs a reſolution, ſtating, that they remained of the opinion given by the convention 1786, that the eſtabliſhment of a cuſtom-houſe at Banff was a mode neceſſary, and tending to improve and enlarge the trade of that part of the country, &c. The convention recommended to the Rt Hon. the Lords of the Treaſury to take the petitioners application for the propoſed eſtabliſhment, as alſo the Barons report thereon, into immediate conſideration,

as the convention conſider the matter of much importance to the trade and manufactures of that diſtrict of country propoſed to be erected into a port.

On July 30. was tried in the court of exchequer, an information brought at the ſuit of his Majeſty's Advocate on the game-licence act:

Matthew Stevenſon at Kilſyth, the defendant in this cauſe, was proſecuted by the ſolicitor of ſtamp-duties, for killing game without a licence, before the juſtices of peace for the county of Stirling. Pending this action Stevenſon got himſelf colluſively convicted of the offence before a neighbouring juſtice of peace, who was ignorant of the proceedings againſt him by the ſolicitor of ſtamp-duties. This pretended and colluſive conviction he pleaded before the juſtices in bar of the real proſecution by the public officer; on which he was acquitted from that charge. To check ſuch a colluſive and fraudulent proceeding, his Majeſty's Advocate brought the preſent information againſt him in the court of exchequer, for the offence contained in the ſham conviction above mentioned. The jury being impannelled, and the evidence for the crown ready to be adduced, the defendant's counſel very candidly admitted the colluſion; on which a verdict was of courſe returned for the plaintiff, and judgement obtained againſt the defendant for the penalty in the ſtatute. The Lord Chief Baron, in addreſſing himſelf to the jury, took occaſion to obſerve, that though he was always averſe to the bringing informations in exchequer, in caſes where the matter could at much leſs expence to the parties be tried before the juſtice of peace, yet, in the preſent inſtance, he very much approved of the Lord Advocate having proſecuted the defendant by information in the exchequer, in order to check any ſuch practice, as appeared to have been in this caſe uſed to defeat the law by colluſion—That it was in vain for the legiſlature to enact laws, if they were ſuffered to be defeated; and he hoped this would ſerve as an example to the country, to deter every perſon from a commiſſion of the like offence, in the hope of eſcaping by the like means.

Aug. 5. a petition from Mr Fennel, late of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, was read in the Court of Seſſion, requeſting to have an agent and counſel appointed him to proſecute his action againſt the perſons who he alledges have driven him from the ſtage. Mr Fennel appeared, and in a ſhort ſpeech repeated his requeſt, hoping that his former application, by letter, would be imputed to his ignorance of the forms, and not to any diſreſpect to their Lordſhips, for whom he had the higheſt eſteem and veneration. The Lord Preſident informed him, that, as a Britiſh ſubject, he was entitled to the juſtice of the court, and, as a ſtranger, might depend on its protection and indulgence. Mr Alexander Abercrombie and Mr Charles Hope as counſel, and Mr Robert Syme as agent, then offered their ſervices in his behalf, in the event of his proſecuting his plea. [p. 359]

Aug. 4. came on before the high court of juſticiary, the trial of George White, tanner in Edinburgh, indicted for murder, or culpable homicide. The indictment ſtates, that White having in the night of the 20th of November laſt, gone into the houſe of James M'Arthur changekeeper in Halkerſton's Wynd, and a quarrel having there ariſen, and a ſcuffle enſuing between White and M'Arthur, the former left the houſe, but the ſame night returned, in company with William Peacock, butcher, and John Brown. White is accuſed of having violently aſſaulted M'Arthur, of having knocked him to the ground, by a blow on the head with a candleſtick, and afterwards of ſtriking him another violent blow on the head with a bottle, by which blows M'Arthur's head was cut and wounded; and that he having been thrown into a fever in conſequence of theſe wounds, died in a few weeks after. The jury returned a verdict, next day, finding, by a great majority, the priſoner guilty of Culpable Homicide.

On the 8th the court met to pronounce judgement. Lord Hailes (ſenior Judge) obſerved, that *culpable homicide*, of which the pannel had been found guilty, was a crime unknown in the law of this country when he firſt came to the bar, nor was he yet ſatisfied of the propriety of its introduction into the records of the criminal court, or of its exact meaning. It had been ſo introduced, however, and therefore he ſhould not make any exceptions to it in the preſent inſtance. His Lordſhip could not preciſely define the meaning of the phraſe; but he muſt ſuppoſe it to convey the idea, that culpable homicide, unlike caſual homicide, though not ſo great a crime

crime as murder, was ſtill one of a heinous nature, and therefore called for a very ſevere puniſhment. In this caſe, however, he was not for going ſo great a length as he might otherwiſe be induced to do, owing to the general good character which the priſoner had received, to his having a wife and ſix children, as well as to his having already ſuffered a long impriſonment. His Lordſhip therefore propoſed, as was done in former caſes, particularly that of Storie from Paiſley, that he ſhould be impriſoned for eight months, pay a fine of 500 merks Scots, and find 1000 merks bail to keep the peace for two years after the expiry of his confinement. The fine, his Lordſhip obſerved, he ſhould have been for giving to the family of M'Arthur, had not they already received the ſum of 30 l. Sterling from the priſoner, when the affair was originally compromiſed. On that account, he thought it would be better beſtowed upon ſome public charity; and he knew of none ſo properly managed, and conſequently ſo deſerving of ſupport, as the Orphan Hoſpital. To that uſeful inſtitution, therefore, he propoſed the fine ſhould be given.

Lord Eſkgrove was of the ſame opinion with Lord Hailes; and, in the courſe of his ſpeech, paid many compliments to Mr Thomas Tod, Treaſurer of the Orphan Hoſpital, to whoſe attention he attributed the preſent flouriſhing ſtate of that charity, and which he therefore conſidered as highly meriting every ſupport both public and private.

Lords Stonefield and Swinton delivered opinions which entirely coincided with thoſe of Lords Hailes and Eſkgrove.

Lord Juſtice Clerk was happy that the opinions delivered by his brethren were the ſame with his own. He thought the crime of which the priſoner was convicted deſerved an exemplary puniſhment; but agreed with their Lordſhips, that the circumſtances attending the preſent caſe afforded a good reaſon for extending their clemency. His Lordſhip gave the priſoner a very ſerious and excellent exhortation. He obſerved, that as intoxication had been the original cauſe of bringing him to his preſent unfortunate ſituation, and by the ſcuffle which enſued in conſequence thereof, a fellow-creature had been deprived of life, he hoped it would be a warning to him, and all who heard him, particularly the younger part of the auditory, not to indulge too much in that vice.—He, in particular, his Lordſhip thought, ſhould forſwear drinking ſtrong liquors as long as he lived. In enforcing this argument, his Lordſhip recapitulated a melancholy event, which happened a good many years ago, In a company of gentlemen, where the bottle had gone pretty freely round, two gentlemen, the one Engliſh, the other Scotch, happened to have ſome diſagreeable words together. Another gentleman in the company, a very worthy man, and with whom his Lordſhip was intimately acquainted, but who is now dead, inſiſted with the Scotch gentleman, that the words uſed by the Engliſh gentleman were ſuch as no man of honour could ſubmit to, and therefore adviſed him to call the other out. He did ſo, and the reſult was the death of the Engliſh gentleman. This made ſo deep an impreſſion on the mind of the friend and acquaintance of his Lordſhip, that though he was till that period a very free living man, or what may be termed a good bottle companion, he never after, to the day of his death, taſted wine, or any ſtrong liquor whatever.—A ſimilar conduct, he thought, ſhould be followed by the priſoner. The confinement which he had ſtill to undergo, if he made a proper uſe of it, might be of great ſervice to him, and he hoped would have a proper effect upon his future life.

Judgement was accordingly pronounced as propoſed by Lord Hailes.

On Wedneſday the 13th, came on the trial of James Falconer, and Peter or Patrick Bruce, late merchants in Dundee, indicted for having, on the night betwixt the 16th and 17th of February laſt, feloniouſly broke into the bank-office of the Dundee banking company, by making a hole in the cieling, and of ſtealing from thence 422 l. 2 s. 6 d. The proof being concluded, the Lord Advocate ſummed up the evidence on the part of the crown, and Mr George Ferguſſon on that of the pannels. Next day the jury returned their verdict, finding, by a plurality of voices, the libel proven; upon which the court pronounced ſentence, ordaining them to be executed at the common place of execution at Edinburgh, on Wedneſday, Oct. 1.

Mr Palmer, controller-general of the poſt-office, arrived at Edinburgh about

the beginning of Auguſt, and ſoon after ſet out for Aberdeen, in order further to extend his plan of conveying the mails by coaches.

Aberdeen, Aug. 5. On Sunday evening arrived here John Palmer, Eſq; to whom the commerce of the nation is ſo highly indebted for the regulations and improvements in correſpondence, and for the eſtabliſhment of a ſafe and expeditious mode of conveyance by mail-coaches. We are ſorry to add, that ſuch is the ſtate of the roads to the ſouthward, that until they are properly repaired, all this kingdom, north of Edinburgh, muſt remain deprived of an eſtabliſhment of ſuch conſequence to its moſt valuable intereſts.

Wedneſday, Aug. 20. the annual convention of delegates from the burgeſſes of Scotland who have petitioned parliament for a reform in the internal government of the royal boroughs, met in the Baxters Hall, Edinburgh. The meeting, conſiſting of delegates from the different towns, was more numerous than any which has aſſembled hitherto. Mr Graham of Gartmore was in the chair as preſident, and Mr Ewen of Aberdeen as ſecretary.

Sir Thomas Dundas, chairman of the London committee for conducting the Scots reform, Sir William Auguſtus Cunynghame, John Wilſon, Eſq; and Thomas Bell, Eſq; the ſecretary, attended as delegates from that body, conſiſting of Lords and Commons, who have ſhewn the greateſt abilities, zeal, and activity in this important buſineſs. The delegates were employed in deliberations on different branches of buſineſs till four o'clock, and afterwards dined together at Bayle's tavern.

The convention were, on Thurſday, engaged in deliberating upon the moſt proper means of ſubſtantiating the grievances of the burgeſſes; and a motion being made reſpecting the neceſſity of eſtabliſhing a fund for future neceſſary expence, the delegates came forward with money and votes of ſupply from the ſeveral boroughs to the amount of 2000 l. Sterling.

The delegates met again on Friday, when Mr Barron of Aberdeen preſided, in abſence of Mr Graham.—Various diſcuſſions having been gone into with great cordiality and upon which reſolutions were formed, the buſineſs of the preſent convention was concluded.

A veſſel of a new conſtruction, planned by Patrick Miller, Eſq; of Dalſwinton, has lately been launched from the timber-yard of Meſſ. Allan and Steuart, at Leith. This veſſel is a kind of a double ſhip, built ſomething like the South Sea prows, but much larger, being ninety feet long, and the other dimenſions in proportion. It is provided with wheels for working in very calm weather. The inventor derives much honour for employing his time and attention in endeavouring to promote the improvement of the naval architecture of this country.

A complaint, not unlike the influenza which raged ſome years ago, is now prevalent at Edinburgh, and different places of the country. Its ſymptoms are, a pain of the head and cheſt, and ſometimes of the throat, with a feveriſh heat, difficulty of reſpiration, weakneſs and laſſitude; but, by proper treatment, it generally goes off in a few days. The ſame complaint is now frequent both in London and Dublin.

The price of areas for building houſes and ſhops in Edinburgh, ſtill continues very high: On Monday Aug. 18. an area fronting the High Street, above the South bridge, which is betwixt *twenty* and *thirty* feet in front, ſold at the enormous price of 1620 l. Sterling.

St Andrew's, Aug. 20. Laſt week Mr John Knox arrived at this place from Edinburgh and the Baſs, in the proſecution of his laudable undertaking to hand down to poſterity the preſent ſtate of our once magnificent but now ruinous edifices; and we are happy to find, that the artiſts whom he has ſelected for this important truſt are men of the firſt claſs and reputation.

As Mr Knox propoſes to give deſcriptions, as well as views, of whatever is remarkable, he has made a very proper uſe of his time, in collecting from company, and from books and manuſcripts, ſuch authentic information as muſt render his work highly acceptable to the learned and curious, and a laſting honour to his native country.

Reſpecting this place in particular, I have to inform you, that further delay in the drawings might have proved an irreparable misfortune; it being apprehended, that the lofty fragments remaining of the cathedral will before long give way, unleſs the public beſtow ſome expence upon them, for which purpoſe, we are told, application has already been made.

Since

Since I am upon the ſubject of ruins, I muſt further acquaint you, that Neptune and Boreas, as if actuated by the ſpirit of the firſt Knox, have lately reduced our new pier to the ſame ſituation with the old buildings; ſo that, whoever wiſhes to ſee deſolation and ruin in perfection may be fully gratified at St Andrew's.

Yet this is not all—The ſea is making rapid encroachments towards the ſite of the town. It has already undermined the walls where the proud cardinal ſat to behold the devouring flames conſume the unhappy victim of his intolerant bigotry; and it has reached within fifty or ſixty feet of the eaſt gavel of the cathedral.

Theſe melancholy circumſtances attending this devoted place will ſtamp an additional value upon the labours of the above-named gentlemen, who have been preſented with the freedom of the town, and who ſet out yeſterday for Stirling, where, you know, they will find abundant matter for the exerciſe of the pencil.

Dunbar, Aug. 25. Our herring fiſhing commenced this day. Not a boat miſſed: ſome of them had upwards of thirty thouſand. Average price 14d. per hundred, and about thirty boats are employed; but more are expected this evening.

A letter from Ullapool, on the north-weſt coaſt of Scotland, mentions, that the new town, which under the patronage of the Britiſh Society for the encouragement of the Fiſheries, is riſing on that beautiful peninſula, is already in a ſtate of conſiderable forwardneſs; many of the ſhops of the artificers, a ſtill greater number of private houſes, and ſome of the larger buildings for the accommodation of the fiſhermen, (erected by tenants to whom land for the purpoſe has been granted by the Society) are at this time actually finiſhed. And if we may judge of the general ſatisfaction expreſſed by the people of the country, as well as from the ardour of the new ſettlers and the natural advantages of the place, Ullapool will ſoon become the diſtinguiſhed ſeat of the Fiſheries of the North.

On Friday Aug. 29. was ſold at London, 3592l. 6 s. 8 d. capital ſtock of the Royal Bank of Scotland, at the rate of 209l. 6s. 8d. *per cent.* a proof of its being under good management, more eſpecially as the purchaſe was made by a banker in London, not connected with Scotland. [p. 357.]

Liſt of ſhips fitted out from Scotland for the Whale Fiſhery 1788.

	Fiſh.	Butts.
ABERDEEN.		
Chriſtian,	1	
Hercules,	*clean*	
Latona,	3	90
Robert,	*clean*	
BORROWSTOUNNESS.		
Britannia,	3	
Caledonia,	4	
Leviathan,	*clean*	
Ocean,	*clean*	
DUNBAR.		
Bleſſed Endeavour,	*clean*	
Eaſt Lothian,	3	
Lord Hood,	1½ & ⅛	
Princeſs of Wales,	1	
Rodney,	1	
DUNDEE.		
Dundee,	4	
Succeſs,	2	
Tay,	8	170
GRANGEMOUTH.		
Peace and Plenty,	*clean*	
GREENOCK.		
Perſeverance,		
Satisfaction,	1	
GLASGOW.		
Ann,	2	
Finlay,	2	
Good Intent,		
Paiſley,		
LEITH.		
Friendſhip,	*clean*	
Grampus,	2	
Neptune,	2	
Raith,	4	135
Royal Bounty,	1	
Six Brothers,	*clean*	
MONTROSE.		
Eliza Swan,	5	240
George Dempſter,	5	250
Montroſe,	6	248
QUEENSFERRY.		
Counteſs of Hopetoun,	*clean*	

There were upwards of 220 ſhips fitted out from England this year.

It is worthy of obſervation, that the Gibraltar of Hull killed eleven fiſh, the Mancheſter, ten, and the Molly, ſix, all in one day, at the ſame field of ice. They afterwards directed ſeveral veſſels to the ſame place.

Capt Cook, of the Archangel, of Lynn, when at Greenland, went aſhore with his ſurgeon and mate, and were attacked by a monſtrous bear, which ſeized on Capt Cook, and hugged him immediately with its paws; the Captain requeſted the ſurgeon to fire, which he did, at the diſtance of 40 yards, and fortunately ſhot the bear through the head with a ball, which inſtantly killed it, and Capt. Cook was by this means providentially ſaved from being torn to pieces.

The ſucceſs of the veſſels fitted out at Newcaſtle

Newcaſtle for the whale fiſheries has, this ſeaſon, been much more conſiderable than that of the ſhips belonging to any of the other ports of the kingdom; 19 ſailed from thence, one of which (the Trial) was loſt, one came home clean, and the remaining 17 have imported 75½ whales, 77 ſeals, ſix unicorns, and five bears, which have produced nearly 1280 tons of blubber, and 61½ tons of fins.

BANKRUPTS.

Aug. 1. James Allaſon, merchant in Eagleſholm.

19. James Kilpatrick, merchant in Dunbar.

19. Thomas Turnbull, drover in Friarlaw.

21. James Playfair, candlemaker in Aberdeen.

MARRIAGES.

Lately, at St Germain's, in France, Count Melfort, a deſcendent of the Perth family, to the Rt Hon. Lady Caroline Barry, only ſiſter of the Earl of Barrymore, with a fortune of 500,000 livres.

July 13. The Earl of Burford, ſon of the Duke of St Albans, to Miſs Moſes.

15. Viſcount Dudley and Ward, to Mrs Baker.

Aug. 2. At Seaton, near Edinburgh, Mr Leſlie of Powis, to Miſs Lamont, of Kingſton, Jamaica.

4. At London, John Drummond, Eſq; M. P. for Shafteſbury, to the Rt Hon. Lady Suſan Fane, daughter of the late Earl of Weſtmoreland, and grand-daughter of the late Duke of Gordon.

4. At Weſtburn, John Lockhart Naſmith, Eſq; of the royal navy, to Miſs Hamilton, daughter of the late Gabriel Hamilton of Weſtburn, Eſq;

5. At Edinburgh, James Strothert, Eſq; of Cargen, to Miſs Margaret Cockburn, daughter of the late Thomas Cockburn, Eſq; of Rawcheſter, Berwickſhire, writer to the ſignet.

11. At London, Robert Dallas, Eſq; of Lincoln's Inn, Barriſter at Law, to Miſs Jardine, daughter of Major Jardine of the artillery.

14. At Haddington, David Anderſon, Eſq; of St Germain's, to Miſs Findlay, daughter of the late Rev. Dr Findlay of Drummore.

14. At Edinburgh, Capt. Thomas Roſs, of the royal regiment of artillery, to Miſs Iſabella Macleod, ſiſter of James Macleod, Eſq; of Raſay, and aunt to the Counteſs of Loudon.

19. At Edinburgh, Alexander Walker, Eſq; from India, to Miſs Margaret Crichton, eldeſt daughter of Mr Alexander Crichton.

25. At Craigton, Hugh Wallace, Eſq; of Jamaica, to Miſs Frances Ritchie, daughter of James Ritchie, Eſq; of Buſbie.

BIRTHS.

June 27. At Quebec, Mrs Scott of Gala, of a ſon.

July 27. At Purveſhall, Lady Purves, of a ſon.

29. Lady Haddo, of a daughter.

Aug. 10. At Edinburgh, Mrs Steuart of Allanton, of a daughter.

16. At London, Lady Bernard, of a ſon and heir.

22. At Kinloch, Mrs Hamilton Brown of Glaſswell, of a ſon.

26. At Edinburgh, Mrs Drummond of Stragaith, of a ſon, baptized John-Gavin.

26. At Shaw Park, Mrs Riddell of Ardnamurchan, of a daughter.

29. At Edinburgh, Mrs Macdonald of Clanranald, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

Lately, at Prince of Wales's iſland, in the Eaſt Indies, Lieutenant-fireworker William Murray.

July 9. At Shrewſbury, Major Richard Grant, of the 11th dragoons.

12. At Wilford, near Nottingham, aged 71, Abel Smith, Eſq; M. P. for St Germain's in Cornwall.

12. At his villa near Nordhauſſen, in Lower Saxony, while putting on his boots to take an airing, Niuche Nithſdale, diſtinguiſhed for his literary labours, and particularly for ſome excellent hypotheſes on viſion, as well as for an aſtronomic ſyſtem of his own, explaining the phenomena of the heavens, &c.

25. Mr Nathaniel Leitch of Leitchfield.

29. At Highgate, Mr Thomas Carnan, bookſeller.

30. At Eyemouth, Robert Robertſon, Eſq; of Brownſbank.

30. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Milne, ſpouſe of Mr Colin Lauder ſurgeon in that city.

30. On her paſſage from Riga, where ſhe went for the recovery of her health, Mrs Ann Coutts, eldeſt daughter of James Coutts, Eſq; of Montroſe.

31. At Newcaſtle, Mr Thomas Saint, many years printer and publiſher of the Newcaſtle Courant.

Lately, at Dublin, Lt-Col. Douglas, of the 27th foot.

Lately, at his villa, near Mortemar in Poictou, M. de Puere, one of the firſt lapidaries in Europe. He fell, like the great Gallata Scotia, a ſacrifice to the ignorance of his ſurgeon, and died of an hernia, a complaint very elaborately treated of both by Dr Hunter and Mr Pott.

Aug. 1. At London, in his 79th year, Dr Shebbeare. He was author of the celebrated Letters to the people of England, and of a practice of phyſic, which time has ſince its publication ſhown to be infinitely ingenious. He was well known many years ago as a political and miſcellaneous writer, and enjoyed a penſion from government.

2. At London, in his 61ſt year, Mr Gainſbo-

rough,

borough painter, one of the greateſt geniuſes in the line of his profeſſion.

3. At London, John Robins, Eſq; late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 20th light dragoons.

3. Mr William Macalpin, printer in Greenock, and formerly of Boſton in New England.

4 At Stockholm, in his 90th year, the Chevalier Charles Carliſtiold, ſecretary of ſtate.

5 At his Lordſhip's houſe at Stoke, the Lady of Lord Colville of Culroſs

5. At Wooler, Miſs Selby, eldeſt daughter of the late Robert Selby, Eſq; of Bonnyhaugh.

7. At Paris, aged upwards of 92, the Duke of Richelieu and Fronſack, Peer and firſt Marſhal of France

7. At Warwick, in her 99th year, Mrs Goodwin, relict of William Goodwin, Eſq; of Arleſcote. Her mental faculties continued to the laſt in ſurpriſing vigour

7. John Church, Eſq; of Woodſide, Herts, a partner in the houſe of Meſſ. Child & Co. bankers, Temple-bar. Dying a bachelor, he has left his fortune, which was very conſiderable, to his numerous relations: his houſe, which he built, and an eſtate of 1000l. a-year, to his brother and his children.

7. At Forncet, aged 72, Rev. Dr Zachariah Brooke, Lady Margaret profeſſor of divinity at Cambridge, chaplain in ordinary to his Majeſty, rector of Forncet St Mary and St Peter, in Norfolk, and vicar of Ickelton, county of Cambridge.

8. Mrs Jean Henderſon, daughter of the deceaſed Sir John Henderſon of Fordell, Bt.

8. At Dublin, the Rt Hon. Richard Wingfield, Baron Wingfield, in the county of Wexford, and fifth Viſcount Powerſcourt, in the county of Wicklow. He is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, Richard, at preſent on his travels on the continent. The eſtates were reckoned worth 14,000l. a-year. His Lordſhip, when he ſucceeded to the property, at the demiſe of his brother, found it loaded with incumbrances to a very great amount, little leſs than 100,000l. The whole, by a ſtrict prudence, and an honourable œconomy, have been diſcharged; ſo that the young Lord ſucceeds to one of the beſt circumſtanced eſtates in Ireland. Beſide the young Lord Powerſcourt, there are two other ſons at ſchool. By his Lordſhip's will they are each left eſtates worth 2000l. a-year. His three daughters are willed 5000l. each.

9. Mrs Cuming, widow of George Cuming, Eſq; late one of the directors of the Eaſt India Company.

9 At Ortown, Mrs Jean Innes, daughter of Sir James Innes, Bt, and wife of John Geddes, Eſq;

10 At Shillinglee-park, Suſſex, of an apoplectic fit, aged 54, the Rt Hon. Edward Turnour Garth Turnour, Earl of Winterton, of Gort, in the county of Galway in Ireland. He was created a baron March 28 1761, and advanced to the dignities of Viſcount and Earl, Dec. 28. 1765. He is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Edward.

10. At Leith, Mr William Martin of the cuſtoms.

11. John Samſon, a Negro, ſervant to Mrs Gordon of Maxwellheugh, who, among other legacies, has left 100l. for the purpoſe of bringing up orphan children in the parith of Kelſo.

11. At Barnet, aged 107 years, Thomas Roſs, Eſq; formerly a merchant of London, but who had retired from buſineſs upwards of 40 years.

12. At Newton of Carliſle, Capt. Patrick Agnew, ſon of the late John Agnew of Sauchan, Eſq;

13. At Gullen, Mrs Cochran

13. At London, the Rt Worſhipful Peter Calvert, LL. D. F. R and A. SS. official principal of the Arches Court of Canterbury, and maſter, keeper, or commiſſary of the Prerogative court of Canterbury.

14. At Blairſhinnoch, in Banff-ſhire, Mr James Keith, late of South Carolina.

14. At Etal houſe, Northumberland, Mrs Jean Carr, ſiſter of Sir Robert Carr, Bt, and aunt to the Counteſs of Errol.

14. At Margate, Thomas Sheridan, Eſq; father of Charles Sheridan, Eſq; Secretary at war in Ireland, and of Richard Briuſley Sheridan, Eſq; M. P. for Staffford.

16. At Dublin, Capt. Archibald Rutherfurd, of the 27th foot, and ſon of the late Major Rutherfurd of Edgerſton.

16. Mr Imiſon, a very ingenious mechanic, and author of a celebrated work called the School of Arts.

17. At London, Mr James Swan, ſon of the Rev. Mr David Swan, miniſter at Scoonie.

18 At Temple manſe, the Rev. Mr John Goldie.

20 At Broughton, near Edinburgh, Miſs Elizabeth Hay, daughter of the late William Hay Eſq; of Crawfurdtown, writer to the ſignet.

24. At Highland houſe, near Ilford, Eſſex, Sir Charles Raymond, Bt, banker. This gentleman is ſuppoſed to have died worth 200,000l. He was created a Baronet in 1774, with remainder to the iſſue of William Burrel, Eſq; who married his only daughter.

25. In the town hoſpital of Glaſgow, after eight days illneſs, John Young weaver, aged 105 years. He was born at Cumbernauld, and worked for his own ſupport till the age of 99, when he was received into the Hoſpital. He has ſince been employed in winding yarn; and on Friday the 15th inſt. the day allowed the poor of the Hoſpital to ſee their friends, he went out with the reſt. He retained his memory to the laſt, remembered the battle of Boyne, and the maſſacre of Glenco.

26. At

26. At Edinburgh, Mrs Elisabeth Baird, wife of Mr James Walker, late at Newmills, near Dalkeith.

27. At Dryburgh, the Rev. Mr Erskine of Sheelfield, minister of the gospel at St Boswell's.

Lately, at Deal, aged 82, Mrs Mary Cook. She lived for a number of years in a mean apartment in a most miserable manner, scarcely allowing herself the common necessaries of life. On searching her room after her decease, there were found in it several bottles of wine and spirits, plate, bank notes, and cash, to a considerable amount; and what is more extraordinary, she was possessed of 3000 l. in the Stocks, which on her dying without a will, comes to two distant female relations.

Lately, at Lurgan, county of Armagh, Ireland, aged 105 years, Mrs Jean Mullholland, aunt to Richard Maginnis, Esq; M. P. for the Irish borough of Bangor.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleased,

Aug. 5. to appoint Joseph Ewart, Esq; to be Envoy Extraordinary to the court of Berlin.

to appoint John Lane, Esq; late secretary to the Commissioners of Public Accounts, to be Receiver of the duty of one shilling in the pound on salaries, fees, and wages of any offices and employments payable by the Crown, in the room of Richard Carter, Esq;

Queen's Palace, Aug. 22. The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Stephen Digby to be Master, Keeper, and Governor of the Hospital or free Chapel of St Katharine, near the Tower.

Commission signed by his Majesty for the Army in Ireland, dated June 23.

Francis Edward Gwyn, from the half pay of the late 20th dragoons, is appointed to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th (or royal Irish) regiment of dragoon guards, vice Earl of Carhampton, promoted.

War-office, Aug. 26.

35th foot: Major-Commandant George Lord Strathaven, from the half-pay of his late corps, to be Major, vice William Chester, who exchanges.

68th foot: Brevet Lt-Col. James Stewart, (Major of the regiment), to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice David Fergusson deceased. Brev-Maj. John Bridges Schaw, to be Major, vice James Stewart.

Capt. Alexander Dirom, of the 52d foot, to be Deputy Adjutant General to his Majesty's forces in the East Indies.

James Roy, Gent. to be surgeon to the garrisons of Fort George and Fort Augustus, vice Alexander Munro, who resigns.

From other Papers.

Aug. 5. Dr William Spink, of Bombay, was admitted a licentiate, and on the 19th was unanimously elected a fellow, of the royal college of physicians at Edinburgh.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Aug 29.

	Best.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	25 s. 6 d.	24 s. 0 d	22 s 6 d.
Barley,	15 s. 0 d.	14 s. 0 d	12 s. 6 d.
Oats,	13 s. 0 d.	12 s. 0 d.	10 s. 6 d.
Peafe,	12 s. 0 d.	10 s. 4 d.	9 s. 6 d.

New Wheat 23 s. | New Oats 11 s.
—— Barley 14 s. 6 d. | —— Rye 10 s.

Edinburgh, Aug. 29. Oat-meal, 10½ d. Bear-meal, 8 d. Peafe-meal, 8 d.

The Edinburgh Bill of Burials for August.

Burial places.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Grayfriars and Lady Yefter's,	12	24	36
Weft-kirk, -	24	43	67
Canongate, -	14	14	28
Calton, - -	15	15	30
Total,	65	96	161

Age.			Diseases, &c	No
Under	2	64	Accident — —	2
2 &	5	22	Aged — —	13
5 &	10	4	Bowelhive — —	20
10 &	20	9	Childbed — —	1
20 &	30	7	Chincough — —	3
30 &	40	8	Confumption —	40
40 &	50	13	Dropfy — —	2
50 &	60	14	Fever — —	23
60 &	70	11	Flux — —	1
70 &	80	7	Meafles — —	2
80 &	90	2	Palfy — — —	3
90 &	100	0	Smallpox — —	28
			Stillborn — —	8
		161	Suddenly — —	1
			Swelling —	1
Increafed		17	Teething — —	12
			Water in head —	1

PRICES OF STOCKS, Aug. 15.

Bank Stock, 176¾.
3 per cent. red. 75⅝ a ¼.
3 per cent. con. 74¼ a ⅜
4 per cent. 1777, 96¼ a 96.
5 per cent. Ann. 1784, 113¼ a 113.
Bank Long Ann. 22½ a 9-16ths.
Ditto 1778 for 30 Years 13⅞ a 15-16ths.
India Bonds, 71 s. prem.
Irish Tickets, 7 l. 10 s. a 10 s. 6 d.

Aug 29.

Bank Stock, 175⅛ a ½ a ⅝.
3 per cent. red. 74⅛ a ⅜ a ¾.
3 per cent. con. 74 a ⅛.
4 per cent. 1777, 95⅞ a ¾.
5 per cent. Ann. 1784, 112⅜ a ⅝ a ½.
Bank Long Ann. 22⅜. a 7-16ths
Ditto 1778 for 30 years, 13½ a 13-16ths.
India Bonds, 71 pr.
Lottery Tickets, 16 l. 6 d.
Irish Tickets, 7 l. 9 s.